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Is New Soviet Constitution Democratic?

Document Paves Way for World Revolution but Not for Utopia

No Liberty Gains

Actually Dictatorial Powers Must Continue Pending International Union

All of the Soviet Union celebrates today the twelfth anniversary of the present Russian Constitution, as Soviet leaders proclaim the Union to be on the threshold of a new era of "socialist humanism." This refers to the much-heralded new Constitution to be submitted for adoption in November. In a series of three articles the Monitor's Moscow correspondent describes the new Constitution.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The new draft constitution of the Soviet Union, published in June and subject to ratification by the Congress of Soviets in November, deserves the attention of every student of social and political history. It is offered as the basic law not only for 171,000,000 persons, occupying one seventh of the world's surface, but for a world-wide federation of Soviet Socialist Republics, open to every people within and without the present Soviet Union.

This document, drafted after more than a year's careful consideration by a commission headed by Joseph Stalin, was designed by its authors and is regarded by members of affiliated Communist parties in all countries as the organic law for a world Socialist union.

Others May Join

Article 14(c) of the draft paves the way for adhesion of additional countries to the elastic Soviet Union. This article reads: "The jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as represented by its supreme organs of power and organs of state administration, extends to admission of new republics into the Union."

To understand this, one should refer to Section I of the 1922 constitution, in which it is stated "that admission to this Union shall be open to all Socialist Soviet Republics, such as are now existing and such as shall arise in the future, that the new united state is a fitting consummation of the beginnings which had their inception in November, 1917, toward the peaceful and brotherly collaboration of the peoples, that it shall stand as a firm bulwark against world capitalism and form a decisive step towards the union of the workers of all countries into one World Socialist Soviet Republic."

Impelling Force

Whether or not one regards this objective as a fantastic utopian dream, it has nevertheless influenced the revolutionists who founded the Soviet Union and have written all its constitutions, including the new one. One can understand this draft only by keeping in mind the fact that it has been written with the idea of serving the needs not only of one country—Soviet Russia—but of any other country which in future shall set up the form of government evolved in Russia, and seek admission to the elastic Soviet Union.

The new draft has been described as the "most democratic constitution in the world," and some evidence can be offered in support of this extreme claim. Does it therefore follow that Soviet Russia, as soon as this constitution has been adopted, will become the most democratic of countries? Not at all. The Soviet Union, in adopting this constitution, will anticipate the future; only the most naïve Soviet citizens believe that the new basic law will materially change their present condition.

Internationalists

Marxian Socialists are internationalists; they believe that man can become truly free only when a world-wide union of Socialist governments has been achieved. So long as capitalism survives in most important countries, Marxists do not suggest that real freedom is possible, even in the country which has substituted Socialism for capitalism. Soviet leaders justify their persistent strengthening of their state at the expense of the individual by the need to defend their "Socialist fatherland" against the hostile world of capitalism.

It would, therefore, be a great mistake to accept the new Soviet constitution as a literal description of the present rights of individual's position in a theoretical World Soviet Republic. No intelligent Soviet citizen really believes that the reiterated guarantees of freedom of speech, of press and of assembly will

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Rivals on Election Front

Mrs. Charles W. Tillett Jr.
Named by the Democrats as Head of the Women's Speakers Bureau. She Is Also Regional Adviser of Women's Division of Her Party's National Committee

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Miss Natalie Couch
Who Has Taken Over Her New Duties With the Republican Party as Head of Women's Division of the Eastern Section of the Country

Lefts Stronger As Finns Elect New Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 6—The position of the Lefts is slightly strengthened as a result of the general elections, provisional returns issued here today reveal.

Labor gained five seats, but at the expense of small Peasant and Liberal parties, while the Fascists and extreme conservatives have almost maintained their former hold in the Diet.

Both the Swedish Party and the National Coalition Party gained one seat, while the Central Progressive Party, which has played a main part in the present government, lost four seats.

Elections to the Finnish Folk Diet, which completed its three-year term in April, took place July 1 and 2.

Equal Franchise

The franchise in Finland is enjoyed by all Finnish subjects of 24 and over, both men and women, and each citizen is entitled to one equal vote. The campaign was generally peaceful. Reduced divergency in the programs of the various parties, following Finland's improved economic position of recent years, has increased the tranquillity of the pre-election period.

Finland's government during the last three years has been principally composed of members closely allied to the Center. Its term of office was longer than any other government in Finland since the country obtained her independence. It enjoyed the confidence of the Diet. It succeeded in handling the affairs of the Republic satisfactorily and developing them along favorable lines.

Self-Contained

Agriculture, the chief occupation of Finland, developed to such an extent that the country is now practically self-supporting as regards foodstuffs. Commerce is generally satisfactory, most of Finland's short-term debts have been liquidated, and the budget has been balanced. Social conditions have been improved to a considerable extent and new welfare laws enacted. In its foreign politics the Government, by the consent of all parties, joined the so-called Scandinavian Bloc, which is held to indicate its sincere desire for peace.

As wages of the working classes are, however, still fairly low, it was expected that the Labor Party, which held the strongest position with 78 seats out of 200, would gain a few places. The next in strength, the Agrarian Party, with 53 seats, was also expected to make some headway, taking into consideration the fact that owing to active settlement schemes the number of small farmers has continued to rise.

No Change Expected.

No change was anticipated in the composition of the Swedish Party (21 seats) or the National Coalition Party (18 seats), but political wiseacres credited the Central Progressive party, which has played the main part in the present government, with the gain of a few seats.

On the other hand, it was generally prophesied that the extreme Right, the Fascist or so-called Patriotic Party, which has formed the Opposition against the Government, would be unable to maintain its holding of 14 seats. There is no extreme Left or Comunist Party as organized Communism is illegal in Finland. Leaders of the Labor Party are also determined not to allow the secret workings of Communism to interfere with their organization.

The six-year tenure of the present President of Finland, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, expires at the beginning of next year. It is as yet unknown whether Mr. Svinhufvud, who is over 70 years of age, will seek re-election. Although President Svinhufvud enjoys great popularity in Finland it is uncertain whether he would be re-elected, as he was formerly a Right candidate, and as conditions were exceptional at his election. It seems possible that the next president will be chosen from the ranks of those nearer the Center.

U. S.-Canada Lead In World Parley Of Sunday School

OSLO, Norw., July 6 (AP)—Christian educators from all over the world assembled today for the twelfth world Sunday School convention.

World affairs, economic and political as they affect religious education, were listed as subjects of the six-day discussion program, in which the problems of youth were to receive particular attention. Of the 3200 delegates, more than a fourth are from the United States and Canada.

The opening meeting included addresses of welcome by speakers from Oslo churches, the Norwegian Sunday School Council, the Norwegian Parliament and the University of Oslo.

Sir Harold Mackintosh, convention president, and the Rev. Chester S. Maio of Shanghai, secretary of the National Committee for Christian Education in China, were invited to respond.

Dean Luther A. Weigle of the Yale University divinity school will lead departmental conferences.

Departmental conferences planned during the convention include discussion in the fields of beginners and primary work, junior work, daily vacation Bible schools, adolescent work, young people's work, leadership training education service in the Christian ministry, adult Christian education, Sunday School lesson courses, religious education in day schools and missionary education.

Composed of organized units of religious educators in 48 countries, the Sunday School Association has met previously in London, Jerusalem, Rome, Washington, Zurich, Tokyo, Los Angeles and Rio de Janeiro.

Britain Plans World Air Hub At Portsmouth

Huge Port for Flying Boats to Cost $6,000,000; City Votes Fund

For U. S. Service

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., July 6 (AP)—A new British air hub is in the making while mechanics tuned up the first flying boat of a promised Atlantic fleet.

The giant four-motored plane, prototype of the airliner with which Britain is to face the Atlantic voyage, made its first appearance on the slip-way at Rochester last week. Others are nearing completion.

The actual work of making Langstone Harbor a combined land and marine base for empire and transatlantic routes is expected to begin in another month. By this step, the United Kingdom expects to advance a program of civil aviation aimed at putting the empire on top of the flying world.

For Service to U. S.

It is a forward step toward the day, not long distant, when a regular schedule of transatlantic plane transport will be an actuality. Early next year, it is being predicted here, a service to the United States will be under way, with two American and two British flying boats arriving and departing weekly.

The Portsmouth Town Council has already approved the project of the airport, to be the largest of its kind in the world and to cost close to $6,000,000.

Government financial assistance is virtually assured, some of it at least from the proposed new air navigation bill with its provision for a 50 per cent increase in air subsidies to $7,500,000 yearly.

"Worlds Air Hub"

For Portsmouth, the new airport would mean distinction as the air hub of the world. Langstone Harbor, which has Portsmouth Harbor to the west and Chichester Harbor to the east, would become a large inland lake. Several hundred acres of ground would be prepared for the handling of land planes.

As far as Britain's contribution to transatlantic air travel is concerned, the chief interest now centers in the flying boats which, stripped of bare essentials, are to make reconnoitering flights before long. Orders to proceed with the flights are expected soon.

British Renew Subsidy For Civil Aviation; Airship Is Defended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British Government has decided to continue a subsidy to civil aviation to the extent of £1,500,000 a year for the next 13 years.

The recent debate on this measure in the House of Commons provided

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, July 6

Danzig—Its Rule Challenges League

The League of Nations may be approaching that long-awaited test of its power as applied to Europe. National Socialists in Danzig have challenged League overlordship of this so-called Free City. Hitherto when the League failed in respect to Manchuria and Ethiopia, apologists for the Covenant explained that the League was reserving its resources for the supreme test in Europe. This may be it.

It was serious enough when Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, after giving a National Socialist salute, asked the League Council to abdicate its authority over Danzig. Added gravity is attached to Dr. Greiser's demand, since it is manifest that he spoke also for the whole German people.

Poland, virtually Germany's only ally during the last five years, looks askance at the iron hand, disclosed under the velvet glove. Poland moves closer to the League, seeking somewhat, as Ethiopia sought, support for its Danzig interests in the face of threatened pre-emption of power. The League has appointed a commission, constituted of France, Britain and Portugal, to study and watch developments.

Blum—Tension Faces French Cabinet

Buffets from Right and Left rain on the Popular Front Government, as France holds its grip on the news interest of the world. Clashes between French police and Col. François de la Rocque's Fiery Cross Organization have sped reports that Fascists are promoting civil unrest to prepare the ground for a coup d'état.

And From the Left

Prices add cents to their stature overnight to arouse Left Wingers and Labor to new protests. A warning that continued rises in food costs would "rouse people to fury" came from the French Federation of Labor. Possibility that the Government is fashioning new stilts for prices is seen in the proposed national wheat board. This board will set up a government price-fixing monopoly in wheat, flour and bread. Thus France's first Socialist Premier, Léon Blum, discovers troubled winds blowing from all quarters.

Japan—Heavy Sentences on Army Rebels

Japan writes the final stern denouement to its Feb. 26 uprising as it sentences 17 of the army leaders to death and five to life imprisonment. The sentenced men were charged with murder, rebellion and disobedience to the commands of the Emperor. The traditional influence of the military has not saved the insurgents, who robbed Japan of three of its most valued statesmen—Admiral Count Makoto Saito, Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi and General Jotaro Watanabe.

Sanctions—Lifting Scheduled for July 15

July 15 was the date set today by the Co-ordinating Committee of the League of Nations for lifting economic sanctions against Italy. The committee's recommendation, certain to be adopted by the Assembly, represents Europe's eagerness to cast aside the nettlesome problem of Ethiopia. European stability is seen as dependent upon Italy's restoration to the Council tables. The Negus's crownless head pricks the conscience of Europe, stimulates the temporary withdrawal of idealistic

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League Sanctions to End July 15

International Parley Resumes on Rearming Dardanelles

Agreement Likely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., July 6—The second stage of the international Dardanelles Conference opens today in propitious circumstances and Stanley M. Bruce, president, openly expressed the hope that it will be concluded before the end of the week.

There was never any serious clash between Britain and Russia on the limited right of entry into Black Sea for the first and the unlimited right of exit to the second naval power. The dispute was confined to purely technical questions of tonnage, it is stated.

Apprehensions Dissolved

But Japan, besides Italy, hitherto absent from the conference, shared British apprehension at restrictions on navigation for them, while permitting Russia to do as it pleased and to assume the role of a Mediterranean power.

Conversations with the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, have dispelled nebulous fears, which were always based on a hypothesis unlikely to be translated into fact, and the experts at Montreaux have made excellent progress.

Will Italy Now Join?

It is hoped that Italy will now join the other powers in signature of the pact. Certainly it could not have full authority in the absence of one of the principal Mediterranean countries. Turkey never planned, says Turkey's delegation, to go behind the back of Italy, whose consent to the arrangements is regarded as presenting no insuperable difficulty. But the first demand of Italy is that the Mediterranean arrangements of mutual assistance in connection with sanctions shall now expire.

Wide World

Dr. Paul Van Zeeland
Belgian Premier and Assembly President, Who Framed the Report Finally Adopted by the League's Steering Committee on the Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

Formal Assembly Vote All That Is Needed Before 'Curtain'

Negus Departs

The League of Nations stood ready to end both economic and financial sanctions against the "aggressor" state of Italy with the assured adoption of the Co-ordination Committee's report setting July 15 as the date for the final curtain on this first experiment at coercive penalties.

Meanwhile, a new first-class problem has burst upon the League in the strong speech by the Danzig representative, Dr. Greiser, who during Saturday's session protested against further League control of the Free City in behalf of Citizens of the Free City and of the Third Reich. A committee composed of Britain, France and Portugal was named to keep a weather eye on developments in the Free City.

Haile Selassie returns to England to rest after his strenuous but unavailing efforts to get any tangible help out of Geneva.

International statesmen gathered hopefully at Montreux, ready to settle the question of Turkey's refortification of the Dardanelles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 6—The League's Committee for Co-ordination of Sanctions met today and formally adopted a resolution fixing Wednesday, July 15, as the date for the suspension of financial and economic sanctions against Italy.

The resolution must now be approved by the League Assembly, but that approval seems a foregone conclusion, only awaiting the actual vote. The Assembly's will has been

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French Fascists Start Riots As Food Prices Begin to Soar; Political Tension on Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 6—Serious riots in Paris over the week end, combined with the widespread rise in prices here, have brought political tension in France to a new high level, which is giving the French authorities grave concern.

Charges that the so-called Fascist groups of the Right are attempting to engineer a new "Sixth of February" uprising (the serious disorders in 1934 during the Daladier premiership) are made in the Left press today, following upon clashes which occurred along the Avenue of the Champs Elysées yesterday.

Clashes in Streets

Thirty-seven policemen were wounded, five seriously, and a number of other people were hurt when rioting broke out between gendarmes and several thousand members of Col. François de la Rocque's Croix de Feu (Fiery Cross) organization, which had been recently dissolved by the Blum Popular Front Government.

As in the case of several previous disorders, the clashes came after the daily ceremony at the tomb of the unknown soldier. Wearing tricolor badges and shouting, "Down With Blum!" and "France for the French," the Croix de Feu attempted to march down the broad avenue, but the police and "Mobile Guards" barred the way, and after a violent struggle, finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd.

Riots Laid to Rightists

Newspapers which support the Government charged that these repeated disorders are part of a deliberate plan to stir up civil strife in the hope of bringing about the downfall of Premier Blum and his Popular Front Cabinet. Political groups of the Right on the other hand protest that the police have received orders to repress brutally any patriotic manifestations which center about the tricolor, as opposed to the red flag.

Even more serious, however, than these street clashes is the popular resentment in France over the swift rise in prices of many commodities —particularly food. In Paris especially the cost of living has increased sharply since the "folded-arms" strikes and since the governmental measures giving increased pay to the workers.

Warning on Price Rise

A grave warning that this rise in prices runs the risk of "rousing the people to fury" has just been issued here by Léon Jouhaux, head of the French Federation of Labor. This "fury," he declared, would not be turned against the Government, but against those responsible for reducing the real purchasing power of the masses.

It might lead to even more radical reoccupation of the factories than before, he said, for the workers would not allow themselves to be duped.

Still further increases in living costs are expected to result from the proposed National Wheat Board, setting up a government price-fixing monopoly on wheat, flour and bread. A bill to that effect was passed this week end by a vote of 357 to 215, after an uninterrupted 26-hour session, but there was strong opposition to the measure, which now goes to the Senate. Even many Government partisans admit having serious qualms about the Wheat Board, which is criticized as constituting "a first step toward the socialization of French agriculture."

Blum Warns Parties Europe's Crisis Needs Good Order at Home

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—Street fights between rioting nationalists and police left almost 100 persons injured today.

The demonstration in Paris followed similar incidents in scattered sections, in particular at Douai and at Nimes. In a clash at Aix-en-Provence eight persons were wounded.

Léon Blum, the Premier, called for political factions to bury the hatchet in a speech at Annecy, in which he warned his audience of the troubled European situation.

"To keep our friendships and alliances and to play peacemaker in drifting Europe," he said, "France, more than ever, needs order and discipline within; prestige and authority without."

Other officials, among them Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, and Raoul Aubaud, under secretary to M. Salengro, warned against domestic disorder.

The number of strikers in the nation continued to decline slowly, M. Salengro estimating the "folded arms" walkout as still holding 113,000 workers from their jobs.

Police assistance to eject striking gardeners was asked at Nice by Simon Patino, Bolivian Minister to Paris.

King Acts for Freer Bulgaria; New Cabinet to Plan Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg., July 6—King Boris has taken another important step toward bringing Bulgaria back to normal civil government by instructing Prime Minister George Kiosseivanoff, his most trusted helper, to appoint a new Cabinet whose mission will be to hold elections and prepare the way for restoration of the Constitution.

Five of the new ministers, including the Premier, were members of the retiring government and five entirely new. The fact that army officers have been removed from all Cabinet positions except the war portfolio and that most of the new members are former politicians shows that King Boris intends to keep the army completely out of politics and restore Parliament.

Period of Army Rule

Two years ago, after periods of inefficient and disunited coalition governments, a group of Bulgarian army officers under Col. Damyan Veltcheff, seized power and set up a dictatorship.

Their aim was to liberate people from politicians and they brought about some useful reforms, of which the chief was the abolition of the Macedonian revolutionary organization.

But inexperienced officers soon began to quarrel among themselves, assumed a hostile attitude toward King Boris, and the state drifted toward anarchy.

King Boris's task in gradually re-establishing his authority, sending officers back to their barracks and restoring civil government has been difficult and dangerous.

Some of the officers were in an extremely bitter mood, but the King, by a combination of patience, tact and firmness, has so far been quite successful. He hasn't reached his goal yet, but is moving steadily toward it.

Partisans of Tsankoff

The new Cabinet is conservative and tends toward Fascism. The new men in it are partisans of former Premier Alexander Tsankoff, who might be considered Bulgaria's Hitler or Mussolini, therefore the new Government will not be popular with the masses.

It also tends to be nationalistic and that greatly displeases the Serbs and the Yugoslav Government. Still it is made up of competent ministers and is generally regarded as a development toward responsible constitutional parliamentary government.

Personnel of Cabinet

The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister, George Kiosseivanoff.

Minister of the Interior, Mr. Krasnovsky.

Minister of War, Gen. Christo Loukoff.

Minister of Education, Prof. A. Michaikoff.

Minister of Justice, Mr. Kraghiozoff.

Minister of Finance, Kyril Gouneff.

Minister of Commerce, Dimiter Vuleff.

Minister of Agriculture, F. Kojukharoff.

Minister of Communications, Spas Ganeff.

Calgary Greets Big Chief in Its Annual Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta., July 6—In the Big Chief's pockets $5 in change jingled merrily. That's what he always received for pitching a tepee in the Indian Village during the annual carnival week festivities in Calgary. Even without that sum he would gladly have come for he always enjoyed living in a tepee, but it was good to have money for presents for his numerous grandchildren and his smiling wife. Besides during this week he always met friends from other Indian Reserves.

It was afternoon of the first day. The big parade was over and now the exhibition in Victoria Park was well under way. That parade had been a great success.

Riding in the Big Parade

Twenty bands! Big Chief enjoyed hearing them and as the parade went down one side of Seventh Avenue and up the other we would come abreast of them, for of course he rode in the procession.

The stirring music made his horse prance and attracted the attention of the onlookers to its beautiful beaded trappings.

Big Chief's wife also rode in the parade and her horse dragged along a travois upon which one of his granddaughters perched, consuming many ice-cream cones she received from welcoming donors along the way.

Looks Over the Livestock

After the parade Big Chief let his wife answer the questions of the visitors who came to their tepee. He was going to see the livestock display

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British Renew Efforts in Aid Of Assyrians

Move Kept Up Despite League's Failure to Settle Refugees

Are Now in Iraq

Proposed Location in Syria Faces Strong Criticism on Basis of Expense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—Renewed determination to succeed in the undertaking was the reaction here today of the British National Appeal for helping to settle Assyrians in the Ghab region of Syria upon hearing that the League of Nations scheme had fallen through.

Such optimism in the face of apparent failure by the League to find a home for the Assyrians of Iraq, after three years of strenuous search as far afield as Brazil and British Guiana, is prompted by the fact that the League is to continue its search for a new home. Moreover, the Iraq Government has given the League the undertaking to protect Assyrians still in Iraq until new homes are found for them.

Criticisms of Site

Since the Archbishop of Canterbury issued his plea for £180,000 in private funds to help transfer some 20,000 Assyrian refugees from Iraq to a permament home in Syria various criticisms of the accepted settlement scheme in the Ghab region have been put forward here.

Most of these criticisms condemn the site chosen by the French Mandatory authorities as unsuitable on the grounds that it is marsh land, and that a better and cheaper region is available further north on the Upper Khabur.

On Bank of Orontes

The district earmarked by the French for the Assyrians and thoroughly investigated by an expert League of Nations Commission, lies on the western bank of the Orontes, some 25 miles from the eastern end of the Mediterranean. The Ghab is a marshy plain through which the Orontes has long been allowed to meander more or less at will.

Its right bank is in Syria, but its left bank is in Latakia, a separate state administered by a French Governor, and inhabited almost exclusively by Alawites and other non-Moslem groups likely to be friendly to the Assyrian Christians. On the Mediterranean side of the Ghab rise the Alawite Mountains, tree-covered and rising steeply to about 4000 feet.

Drainage and Irrigation

That Ghab settlement scheme provides for the extensive draining and irrigation of the plain, which is as large as Lake Geneva. At the southern end of the plain, at present mainly marshland, a large barrage would be constructed to form a reservoir, which would be filled during the winter and supply additional water for irrigation during the summer.

At the northern end of the plain a tunnel would be driven through the obstructing rock to ensure the thorough drainage of the Ghab at all seasons. For some 18 miles the bed of the Orontes would be deepened and its course straightened. After this a network of drainage and irrigation canals with a total length of more than 140 miles would transform the soil—now overgrown with reeds—into very fertile fields suitable for wheat, rice and cotton, for which already there are local markets at Hama and Aleppo, both linked to the Ghab by motor track.

Object to Foreigners

One objection to the scheme has been that the nearest town to the Ghab is Hama, described by some critics as a "notorious center of Moslem fanaticism."

In a letter to the League the French Government states that the Sunni population in and around Hama "is hostile to the admission of any group of foreign race into Syrian territory, and it is to be expected that the transplantation of the Assyrians into the mandated territory will be met by a violent press and propaganda campaign.

"Their safety, however," the letter continues, "seems unlikely to be threatened, and in any case the Mandatory Power can provide for it without imposing any other restrictions."

Less Expensive Scheme

Critics of the scheme say that all the Assyrians still in Iraq could be transplanted to the Upper Khabur and settled there at half the cost. This region lies in the narrow triangle of northeastern Syria which is sandwiched between Turkey and Iraq.

Here there is already an advance guard of 6000 Assyrians waiting to be transferred to the Ghab. As, however, the Assyrians have fought both countries in the past, their permanent settlement so close to their former enemies is not considered advisable here.

Turco-French Pact

It is also pointed out that an agreement between France and Turkey expressly precludes the formation of any refugee settlements within 100 kilometers of Turkish frontiers.

Moreover, according to Capt. G. F. Gracey, secretary of the National Appeal here, the isolated position of the Upper Khabur would, in the event of a disturbance, render armed assistance by the Central Government extremely difficult.

The Ghab settlement, on the other hand, is in Latakia, which is ex-

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When Big Chief Pitches Tepee Calgary's Carnival Week Begins

(Continued from Page 1)

and other interesting features of the exhibition. This year's entries were exceptionally worthy of note, so he was told.

He noted the good points in the Hampshire sheep and the cattle, Herefords, Shorthorns and the Aberdeen Angus. The dairy cattle were splendid this year, Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires. He liked to compare them with those he owned. Besides the cattle, there were pure-breed horses, Percherons and Clydesdales.

Announcement of Champions

The young people would have a chance to see this livestock display on Friday morning. Then the grandstand would be packed, and as the livestock was shown on the platform, the breeds would be announced and who owned the champions.

Although this 10 o'clock Friday morning feature is specially to interest the young people, Big Chief could attend too, for the parents are also welcome. He did hope one of his grandchildren would win one of the free prizes, especially the Dartmoor pony from King Edward's E. P. Ranch.

Wonders of Electricity

At the last Big Chief turned from this livestock display and entered the House of Magic, that showed the wonders of electricity. He listened to the man who told about radio wavelengths and the electrical household appliances, which certainly seemed like magic, though as far as he was concerned he liked the open fire and his wife's satisfying and simple dishes.

Then Big Chief went into another building where the grain samples were displayed under glass but in such a way that he could inspect them minutely.

All these grain samples had won some award for the grower at either a national or international exhibition and there was a map of Alberta right here, so Big Chief could see where each specimen of grain was grown.

Perhaps some year he could display grain samples from his own farm that had won some award, for his grain improved each year with the help of those farm instructors the Dominion sent to his Reserve.

The attendant in this building told Big Chief that Alberta growers have won 51 championships, eight reserve championships, and 117 first prizes, and close to a thousand other awards in a great variety of seeds including wheat, rye, timothy and other grass seeds, besides peas, beans, alfalfa and clover seeds.

In Front of the Grandstand

All in all, the exhibition was compensation enough for being stared at by tourists and asked a lot of silly questions when Big Chief happened to be back at his tepee at mealtime.

He decided he would be very sorry when Saturday night came and as usual in their very best the Indians on horseback cantered up one side of the platform, paused for a moment in front of the grandstand as the name of each Indian was called out, then rode down the other side.

And Big Chief sincerely hoped that when Saturday night came a grandchild would be the proud possessor of that pony from the ranch of His Majesty, the King.

Philanthropic Gifts Top 1935 Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Philanthropists are giving more this year, according to a compilation of publicly-announced gifts in six large cities just made here by the John Price Jones Corporation fund-raising consultants.

This study showed that a gain of $5,665,251 has been made in the first six months of 1936 over the same period in 1935. Contributions in the six cities covered—New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, Md.—totaled $33,798,477. Bequests equalled $17,097,144 as compared with $18,565,247 during 1935's first six months.

The largest increase in giving in any classification was for organized relief. This increase is seen to be due in part to funds raised for flood relief. Gifts totaling $15,909,878 were made for organized relief from January through June this year as compared with $7,936,260 in 1935.

Canada's Veterans Plan French Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Arrangements have been completed for the visit of about 6000 members of the Canadian Legion who will sail from Montreal for the Vimy Ridge celebration July 16 and 17, on five liners. Nine special trains will bring the visitors here and hundreds willl arrive by automobile. A special transportation and information bureau will be opened in the Sun Life Building.

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BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Eggs Imported by Tons

More than 255,000,000 tons of eggs, dried and frozen, were imported by the United States from China in 1935.

Indian Delegates Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—A delegation of Bannock-Shoshone Indians from the Fort Hall Indian Reservation have returned from Washington, D. C., where they presented tribal costumes to the Senate Indian Affairs Committee. The collection included a war dance bustle, owl bonnet, moccasins, quiver and bow and arrows.

Home of Fourteenth President of the United States

By a Staff Artist

The Franklin Pierce House, Hillsboro, N. H.

A New England Album—XI

The previous sketch in the New England Album depicted the comfortable but unpretentious dwelling in Plymouth, Vt., where Calvin Coolidge lived. Today, the subject is also the home of a President. But whereas the Coolidge homestead is merely a good example of a rather general type, the Franklin Pierce House, in Hillsboro, N. H., is said to be one of the finest examples of colonial square buildings in that part of the State.

The Pierce House was built in 1804 by President Pierce's father, Gen. Benjamin Pierce, who twice served as Governor of New Hampshire. Although New Hampshire's only President—a Democrat, by the way—was not born in the white clapboard mansion, he passed his childhood and much of his later life there.

The 16-room residence is an adaptation of an earlier English Georgian style, with a low peaked roof. A ballroom extends along the entire length of one side of the house on the second floor. The walls of the rooms are covered with elaborately decorated wallpapers and there are a number of fine mantels, as well as excellent paneling and wood carving.

Although originally much of the beauty of its exterior lay in a severe simplicity, subsequent occupants added a verandah which ran around the entire building and cluttered the handsome mansion with other embellishments. These were removed when the house buildings and grounds were restored to their original condition in 1925, having been bought, in 1916, by Franklin Pierce Carpenter for $3500! The house is now open to the public.

Village at Quoddy Sought by Bureaus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Though the Passamaquoddy tide-harnessing project and the Florida Ship Canal are out of funds, New Dealers do not intend to let impressive Camp Roosevelt near Ocala, Fla., and the model town near Eastport, Maine, become deserted villages at which Republicans can point a ridiculing finger.

Congress refused to appropriate additional funds for continuing work on the two controversial projects after a fight against them was waged by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. The President is not expected to allocate any money to them out of the new $1,425,000,000 relief appropriation because of a provision specifically forbidding expenditure of any money on projects that could not be finished with money on hand.

The decision as to what shall be done with the unfinished projects will rest with the President. It is likely that they will be turned over to whatever branch of the government can use them most profitably. It is understood that both the Veterans' Administration and the Resettlement Administration have made bids for the trim little settlement of white cottages where employees of the Quoddy project were to have had their homes.

Roads to Peace Are Found Open To People's Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., July 6—The institute of International Relations held at Mills College near Oakland, California, June 23-July 3, was a "ten-day intensive course of study in significant aspects of contemporary international relations"—attended by teachers, educational executives, religious, and social workers, civic and service club members, women's clubs, patriotic organizations, college students, etc. Lectures and round-table discussion groups were held daily.

Dr. George Blakeslee, of Clark College, Worcester, Massachusetts, who gave the openng lecture outlined world conditions stressing the unrest in the Far East. Kathleen Norris, the author, addressed the conference on the "Beginnings of Peace."

M. Pierre de Lanux, for 10 years director of the Paris offices of the League of Nations, in one of five lectures, said in part:

"The world needs co-ordination. There is no lack of a wish for peace but there is a lack of co-ordination. I do not criticize those wno preach peace—it should be done all the time. War is degrading, disgusting. The first step is to desire peace—the second step, how can we keep away from war.

"You say 'How can I prevent war? It is not in my power, it is too big a problem.' If you can't, who can? It takes much heroism to stand for peace and perhaps be sent to jail, but to go to war is far worse. It is not necessary to create a peace feeling—it is already created.

"The third step is—How can we prevent war? It is only a few years since we declared that one nattion must not attack another. The fact that this must be reiterated shows the very primitive state of international relations.

"What you can do to preserve peace is tremendous — preaching peace in clubs and spreading the peace idea to keep them informed as to what other groups, other nations are doing for peace. It is only the combined peace efforts in America and other countries that can sustain peace."

Recreation Facilities Double in Decade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6 — Accompanied by growing popular interest in leisure-time activities, facilities for recreation in the United States more than doubled during the last 10 years, the National Recreation Association reported today, the increase being chiefly in public golf courses, bathing beaches and tennis courts.

With 1790 new play centers opened last year, recreation has found a place in both educational and correctional institutions as a method of adjusting individuals to the demands of society, the report adds.

Chain Hotel Systems Show Increase in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Chain hotel systems are increasing in the United States and Canada, according to 1936 directory of chain hotels issued by the Hotel Red Book today. There are 97 hotel chains, controlling 765 hotels, listed this year, as compared with 89 in 1935.

Only organizations operating at least three hotels were classified as hotel chains. The largest system, that of the American Hotels Corporation, embraced 43 units. In Canada, the Canadian Pacific system led with 22 units.

Hoey Leads in Primary For Carolina Governor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 6 (AP)—A picturesque figure with flowing gray locks and a cutaway coat, Slyde R. Hoey, seemed assured today of the Democratic nomination for Governor—equivalent to election in North Carolina.

Straggling returns failed to change his 50,000 lead over Dr. Ralph McDonald, militant sales tax repealist, in Saturday's primary. Reports from 1733 out of 1858 precincts gave him 259,902 votes, Mr. McDonald 207,567.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Mexico and the scorn of Argentina, but nowise does it impede the onsweep of realistic statecraft.

Reform of the League, very much in the wind, must await the September session. Pressure of France, its ally, Russia, and the Little Entente seems to incline the League toward regional mutual assistance pacts within the League. Cynically neutrals hold these pacts to be just the garden variety of alliances.

They insist that the League Covenant should not be draped over the shoulders of these alliances to give them the air of respectability. Momentous issues involving the ultimate organization and stability of Europe will thus simmer through the summer.

Bulgaria—King Fosters Parliamentary Rule

As America celebrated Independence Day, Bulgaria moved ever so slightly toward greater popular government. King Boris instructed Prime Minister Kiosseivanoff to appoint a new cabinet which will prepare for the restoration of the Constitution. The old cabinet resigned Saturday.

King Boris, who walks freely among his people, gradually liquidates two years of military dictatorship that sloughed off into governmental anarchy. The new Cabinet, though tinged with authoritarian doctrine, provided no post for the military except the War Ministry. The uniforms are all back in the barracks. The democracy of the Bulgarians swells to the top, snapping the bonds of dictatorship.

U. S. Studies—Drought, Politics, Unions

Drought, politics and rumblings in the steel industry were the three horsemen of American news.

The nation between the Appalachians and the Rockies lies bleached in the sun. The mercury moves up and wheat prices rise five cents, corn prices four. Speculators have been quick to gamble on possible profits from drought-induced scarcity. The Federal Government is considering Harry L. Hopkins's suggestion that families be moved from five drought-stricken states. Two devastating droughts in three years has the Federal Government studying means of preparing the nation permanently against this natural disaster.

No Drought in Politics

Though politics must consider the drought, no dryness threatens the promised bumper crop of politics. President Roosevelt has an interlude at his desk between his Virginia speech last week end and his New England tour late this week. What may prove unwelcome support is offered President Roosevelt by New York State's right wing Socialists. This support is volunteered indirectly through Labor's Nonpartisan League, which is dedicated to the re-election of the President.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican presidential nominee, is out-Democrating the Democrats in his own state. Back from a vacation in the Rockies, the Governor has headed a drive to amend the Kansas Constitution in order to permit passage of social security legislation. Senator Joseph McDonald, Democrat of Kansas City, has stated that he will fight the amendment.

Steel Unions—Organization Move Is On

Steel workers are not organizing to strike, but for collective bargaining, Van A. Bittner, regional director for the organization committee, told 60 delegates said to represent 500,000 steel workers at a Chicago meeting. Mr. Bittner depicted the objective of labor as peaceful. Only interference from employers will cause strife, he said.

Labor, however, must elect to march under the banners of craft unionization or industrial unionization, and all is not harmony on this issue. John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, said: "To mingle highly skilled and lower skilled into one organization is as impracticable as mixing oil and water." John L. Lewis, spearhead of industrial unionization, has pledged $500,000 to help organize the steel industry. It is unthinkable that a cent of this fund will support craft unions.

At Homestead, Pennsylvania, some 6000 steel workers met to commemorate labor's losses at this site in another effort to organize the steel industry 44 years ago. Sober against this sober page in history, labor heard Lieutenant Governor Kennedy pledge the state's friendly support to steel workers in their organization fight. He also gave assurance of relief to those workers discharged for their organization activities.

College Student Starts Newspaper Career at Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Winburn T. Rogers, 22-year-old graduate of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, The University of Georgia, who accepted the editorship of The Milledgeville Times immediately upon his graduation in June, holds the distinction of being the youngest editor of a daily newspaper in Georgia.

He became editor of the Milledgeville paper while members of the Georgia Press Association were holding their golden anniversary meeting in the old Georgia capital. While an undergraduate in the University, Rogers served The Red and Black, campus newspaper, in various capacities, including those of managaing editor and editor-in-chief. Under his leadership, the paper was twice awarded All-American Honor Rating. Superior Group, by the Associated Collegiate Press of the National Scholastic Press Association. One of the years, it was given Pacemaker rating. The paper was also given The Cobb County Times Editorial Achievement Award for the best such work by any Georgia college paper.

Boy Scouts From Norway To Tour U. S. for Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Twenty-nine Boy Scouts from Olso, Norway, arrived in New York July 1 for a month's tour of the United States as the guests of the International League of Norsemen.

This is the first Norwegian Boy Scout contingent to come to this country, and their tour here will be by motorbus up the Hudson River to West Point and Albany. Thence they will go to Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas, Ontario; Detroit, where they will be the guests of Henry Ford; South Bend, Ind., Chicago, Staughton and Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Duluth, Hibbing, Itasca Park, Little Falls and Minneapolis, Minn.; Decorah, Iowa; Madison, Wis.; back to Chicago and thence to Ottawa, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Marion and Akron, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Gettysburg, Washington, D. C.; Alantic City and thence returning to New York on July 29 preparatory to leaving here for home on August 1.

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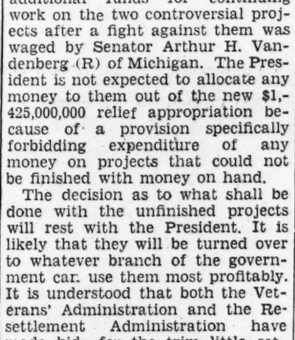

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CANADA

Changes in Italy's Cabinet Have Come Without Warning; Duce Believes in Many Shifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Every time the Duce retires for a week end to his Romagnol country seat, Rocca delle Caminate, Italian Cabinet Ministers feel uneasy. They know by experience that Benito Mussolini has chosen this solitary villa for his political meditations. Alone, without seeking the advice of any of his counselors and associates, Italy's Duce ponders there on the major problems facing his Government.

Almost invariably, a visit to the Rocca delle Caminate is followed by political innovations of some importance. Most, if not all, the Cabinet reshuffles made by the Fascist Dictator have been decided there. They are announced without any preliminary warning. They come as a surprise to the general public as well as to the Ministers concerned. And if after two or three weeks from the Premier's return from Rocca delle Caminate no ministerial resignations or appointments are made known, Cabinet Ministers feel a little more reassured about their jobs. But they are never quite sure what the future, or rather Signor Mussolini, reserves for them.

It's Not Safe

In Italy, Ministers go and come at the Duce's will. He appoints and dismisses his direct collaborators in a truly dictatorial fashion. To be a minister under Signor Mussolini is to hold the unsafest job in this country. When the Duce appoints a minister he does not ask him whether he cares to have this or that portfolio He has merely to accept what is offered to him, or rather what he is ordered to accept. In the same way, when the time comes for a change, the Duce never asks a minister in office if he wishes to be relieved from the burden of his responsibilities. Discipline is enforced on Cabinet Ministers in the same way as with ordinary Blackshirts.

Signor Mussolini allots the various ministerial posts as he thinks best. He accepts "resignations" of ministers, even when no formal resignation is tendered. No matter how well they have administered the department given to them, or how important have been the services rendered to their country, Fascist Cabinet Ministers do not, as an average, remain in office for more than two or three years. There is not one minister in the Italian Cabinet, as it is constituted today, who held office three years ago.

Eighth Cabinet Reshuffle

The reshuffle in the Ministry made on June 9 is the eighth major cabinet reconstruction since Benito Mussolini took office in 1922.

The last change was in January, 1935. The ministerial changes are not an indication that there has been dissent between the outgoing ministers and the Chief of Government on some political question. They are called "change of guard," which means the rotation of men to office. Signor Mussolini is training his own men to public life, and he makes frequent changes to give Fascist leaders a chance to learn the "art of government." As a rule, under-secretaries when they do well are promoted to ministerial rank. There must now be altogether at least 50 Fascist leaders who have served, in one capacity or another, in the various ministries presided over by Benito Mussolini.

Duce Did Not Resign

The last ministerial reconstruction was noteworthy because the various "dismissals" announced mostly concerned Signor Mussolini himself. Out of the eight portfolios which he held he handed over three, namely, Foreign Affairs, Colonies and Corporations. In the official announcement of the changes, care was taken in not stating that Signor Mussolini had resigned from any post. The announcement was couched in these terms: "By royal decrees, in course of registration, the King, on the proposal of the Head of the Government, has appointed Count Galeazzo Ciano as Minister for Foreign Affairs. . . ." Perhaps the explanation of this wording is the fact that Signor Mussolini has, with the exception of the premiership, been holding only tempararily the various posts vacated by the resignation of previous ministers.

The largest number of ministerial portfolios held in the past by Signor Mussolini was nine. At one time the Duce was Prime Minister, and Minister of Home Affairs, Air, Navy, War, Foreign Affairs, Corporations, Colonies, Public Works. He now retains the first five mentioned posts In addition to Benito Mussolini, the Italian Cabinet today is composed of 10 other members.

More Inaccessible

The relinquishing of the Foreign Office by the Duce may possibly cause some difficulties to foreign diplomats, since it will render direct access to him extremely difficult, if not, indeed, impossible. This drawback is thought to be especially regrettable at so serious a moment. No intermediary, it is argued, can ever hope to represent his principal's words with absolute fidelity, and, conversely, he cannot be expected to convey to his chief the precise tenor of verbal communication made to him. The risks of such a situation, inherent in all countries which are in fact governed by a single will, are, moreover, thought to be increased by the reluctance of some subordinates to convey to their superiors the full substance of disagreeable communications. That Count Ciano, the new Foreign Minister, is the son-in-law of Signor Mussolini should, it is hoped and believed, be a safeguard against the last-named danger.

The drawback does not, however, appear necessarily to be insuperable. There have been momentous occasions when Adolf Hitler has personally intervened beside so experienced and tried a diplomatist as Baron von Neurath, and there seems to be no reason why in similar circumstances Signor Mussolini should not follow Herr Hitler's example, at least during the first months of Count Ciano's tenure of his new office.

League Sanctions To End July 15

(Continued from Page 1)

expressed by a vote for the lifting of sanctions, 44 states voting "aye" against four abstentions and one "no"—Ethiopia.

Abrogation

The resolution as unanimously adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee of which Augusto Vasconcellos of Portugal is chairman, reads as follows:

"The Co-ordination Committee set up in consequence of the Assembly recommendation of Oct. 10, 1935, with regard to the dispute between Ethiopia and Italy proposes the governments which are members of the League should abrogate July 15 the restrictive measures taken by them in conformity with its proposals."

As Expected

The final result of the most painful assembly in the annals of the League is neither better nor worse than expected. After listening gloomily to severe criticism of their action in luring on the Negus to ruin and dropping sanctions after the Italian victory, the delegates took the only course they believed to be open to them in the troubled condition of Europe. Their choice was between what was thought to be almost certain European war if they persist and acknowledgment of lamentable failure of their first experiment in coercion. As between Europe and Ethiopia they chose Europe.

Long Discussion

Whether their calculations are correct and whether the Italian collaboration thus purchased will now conjure the peril which obsesses the members of the League time will show.

The discussion about the resolution was arduous and was marked by the temporary withdrawal of dissatisfied Mexico. It threatened to drive Argentina and other South American states which hold to non-recognition out of the League. On the other hand the complete opposition of views on reform of the Covenant has made it apparent that on this question the League is in danger of shipwreck unless it steers away from the subject.

The resolution finally adopted was the result of the report from the Assembly's steering committee, of which Premier Van Zeeland of Belgium is chairman. This resolution came at the end of an all-night session of the committee.

General Relief

Only on one point was there general agreement and that was on the need for lifting sanctions. Few coutries did so with joy, but most of them with selves simply. The legal aspect of sanctions as a preventive not a punitive measure had some influence, but practical considerations were the dominating factor. Non-recognition and revision of the Covenant are dealt with in the preamble of the Assembly's declaration.

Faithful to "Principles"

Technically conclusions of the Assembly have not the force of a resolution. Moreover they are contradictory. After stating that various circumstances have prevented full employment of the Covenant — by which is meant Article XVI — the League affirms that it remains faithful to the "principles" which forbid the settlement of territorial questions by force. That is meant to content South and Central America. But immediately afterwards it is announced that in the interest of the authority of the League their application should be adapted to the lessons of experience.

For Italy's Benefit

This is meant to satisfy Italy and is taken to imply that if at a later date it can be shown that Ethiopia does not exist as a separate entity account should be taken of the fact.

There is no direct mention of Ethiopia in this part of the text.

As for reform of the League, France, Russia and the Little Entente are gratified that it is contemplated in the sense of increasing the real efficacy of the guaranteed security.

Ready for Proposals

The proposals will be received and classified by the League Secretariat and presented at the September Assembly. The divergent views which are already made known seem to render serious changes unlikely. There is no committee in the meantime as the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, demanded, and real study will begin only after the September meeting.

While all nations would be expected to join in the economic measures, only those who specially contract to enter into regional pacts would take up arms against the "aggressor."

Old Alliances Abjured

As M. Delbos defines his proposal, these regional pacts would scarcely be distinguishable from old-time alliances. It is obvious that before such a scheme is placed under the aegis of the League, contradictory opinion will be strenuously voiced. Neutrals in particular are inclined to hold that if the nations choose to ally themselves, they cannot be prevented, but the League should not countenance them or be committed by them. They also insist that Articles VIII and XIX, namely on disarmament and revision of treaties, shall be enforced. Otherwise the League would become the champion of the status quo by military might.

A dramatic and dangerous turn was given the Danzig question in the League Council when Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, made it clear that he was speaking not only for Danzig but in the name of the whole German people in repudiating the League's authority.

A coup which would attach Danzig to Germany would not be surprising.

Dr. Greiser bitterly complained of being called to Geneva, and intimated that the Council should address itself to Germany if the League Commissioner, Sean Lester, was aggrieved.

Greiser's Vigorous Protest

Then Dr. Greiser proceeded to protest against what he termed Mr. Lester's lack of tact in handling the Danzig mandate and said that he was but expressing the general resentment of Danzigers at the alien control.

Dr. Greiser asserted that the League has done nothing whatever for Danzig. He added that two great men—Reichsführer Hitler and the late Marshal Pilsudski—had succeeded in restoring good relations there, which the League had only proceeded to disturb.

Urges End of Mandate

It was Dr. Greiser's suggestion that Danzig and the peace of the world would be better off without a League Commissioner.

Dr. Greiser's statement was a breath-taking outburst, rendered more staggering by its tone and by the impression that Dr. Greiser had the backing of Herr Hitler.

The Council, though ruffled, endeavored to treat it with moderation, but Dr. Greiser returned to the attack and affirmed that he had taken the first step on the road to a demand for separation from the League.

To add to the unhappy character of the meeting, during which incident has followed incident, Dr. Greiser in leaving saluted in German fashion. The international press gallery laughed and he thereupon is alleged to have made an equivocal gesture which some newspapermen regarded as an insult.

Eden Calms Storm

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, acting as president of the Assembly in response to clamors, asserted that he had not seen the gesture, and would have ignored it if he had. But there was a prolonged hubbub, and the police in the lobbies were obliged to calm the excited partisans.

The damaging of the authority and dignity of the League in the very week which has witnessed, over the Ethiopian question, its greatest humiliation has produced a deep impression on everybody here.

A committee of three composed of Britain, France and Portugal is appointed to follow the Danzig affair.

Britain Will Not Press Hitler for Answer To Locarno Questionnaire

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden made it clear to the House of Commons today that the British have given up asking Reichsführer Adolf Hitler for an answer to the questionnaire concerning Germany's international ambitions.

Said Mr. Eden: "I am not prepared to ask for an answer any more." The members of the House cheered him.

His announcement came in answer to a query whether he would consider making representations to Germany to hurry up the answer, awaited approximately six months.

Mr. Eden said that Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Berlin, "had reminded the German Government on more than one occasion" of the British desire for an early reply.

Mr. Eden stated that the British still were hopeful of general negotiations with Germany and rejected a member's request for an inquiry into whether Germany was building fortifications in the Rhineland.

Mr. Eden said: "I do not think it would be appropriate to raise this individual question separately at this moment."

Score Cheer Negus As He Quits Geneva

GENEVA, July 5 (AP) — Emperor Haile Selassie, defeated on the battlefield and on the diplomatic front, made his retreat from Geneva last night, empty-handed.

The cheer, "Long live the Emperor!" went up from a little group of 20 persons at the railway station as the Negus's train pulled out for Paris.

Ras Kassa and Ras Nasibu, two of his generals in his unsuccessful fight against the conquering Fascist armies, sadly waved farewell until the emperor's train disappeared.

They were left behind to represent the disillusioned "King of Kings" before the League of Nations, which had listened unsympathetically to his appeal for financial assistance to Ethiopia and non-recognition of conquest by force.

Haile Selassie did not even wait for the meeting of the League's Co-ordination Committee, at which technical details of the lifting of sanctions will be arranged.

Nor did the Negus wait to learn who would sit on the committee which, it was reported, will find a juridical basis for eliminating Ethiopia from the list of League states before the September meeting of the Assembly.

From Paris Haile Selassie will travel to the English seacoast to spend several weeks. During that time, his advisers said, he will consider whether to return to western Ethiopia to renew his opposition to the Fascist invaders.

One of his foreign advisers described the region around Gore, in the western part of Ethiopia, as so rugged and densely wooded that Haile Selassie could maintain headquarters there with a good chance of holding off any Italian attempt to drive him out—at least until the end of the rainy season, now in progress.

Moscow to Raze Memorial of Victory Over Napoleon

Sovfoto

Demands of Traffic Require Removal of Famous Structure
Its Stately Columns Have Been Seen by Thousands of Tourists

Built by Alexander I more than 100 years ago, the Arch of Triumph celebrates the forced retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. Statues of warriors, basreliefs and a Victory in a six-horse chariot are features of the arch. It symbolizes the turning point in the career of Napoleon. When he crossed the border after his disastrous defeat by the Tsar's armies, there were only 20,000 of Napoleon's force of 400,000 men left.

Soviet Constitution Held Not Democratic

(Continued from Page 1)

be any more effective than those in the past. For they were included in earliest constitutions.

Soviet philosophers picture the world today as divided into two hostile camps—the socialist group, represented by the Soviet Union; and the capitalist group, including all other countries. The latter group has recently been redivided into fascist countries, considered entirely hostile, and bourgeois democracies, regarded as only partially hostile.

By this conception the Soviet Union is a country at perpetual war with all other countries. In time of war, even democratic governments may suspend civil liberties and assume powers not tolerable to democracies in peace time. The Soviet Government thus justifies the exercise of dictatorial powers until that future time when a majority of important countries are soviet republics.

Meanwhile, an ideal organic law can be drafted for a world union of socialist soviet republics, without the necessity of giving effect to those clauses relating to political freedom in Soviet Russia.

Communist Rule Sure Under New Constitution

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—A promise by Joseph Stalin that the Soviet Union will avoid an electoral system under which one party could defeat the Government and take its place was quoted yesterday in a speech by G. K. Ordjonikidze, Commissar of Heavy Industry.

The reference to M. Stalin's words was deemed by observers to be particularly important in view of the change in electoral procedure provided by Russia's new Constitution, which will establish direct and secret voting for the election of two new legislative chambers.

In addition to the Comunist Party, social organizations, trade unions and a few other non-political groups will have the right to put forth candidates.

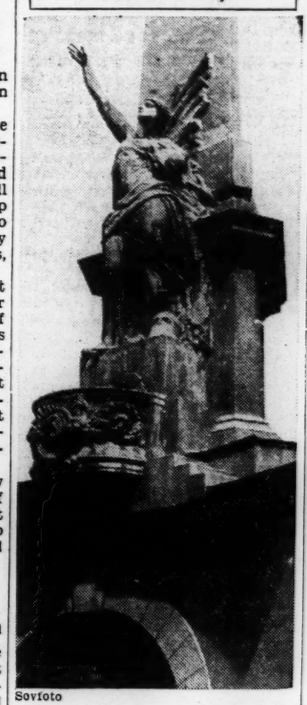
"Any criticism of our failings must come from ourselves," he added. "The more we develop this practice, the more quickly we will be able to correct our errors."

British Auto Racer Sets Mark at 162 Miles

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, July 6 (AP)—Captain George Eyston, English speedster, drove his shark-nosed racing car 162.5 miles in one hour today to set up a world record.

In setting the new mark in his specially-built machine, Mr. Eyston bettered his own world record of 159.3 miles an hour. Official American Automobile Association timers caught the record.

'Red Liberty'



Sovfoto

In Soviet Square, Moscow

In 1918 the Triumphant Revolutionaries Erected a Statue of Liberty at Moscow, Above a Pedestal Which Holds Three Bronze Tablets Setting Forth in Raised Letters the Soviet Constitution

British Renew Drive In Aid of Assyrians

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to retain very close connections with France even when the rest of Syria ceases to be a mandate and becomes independent.

France, it is pointed out, has vital interests in the Lebanon and the littoral which includes the Ghab. One is the pipe line which brings Mosul oil across the Iraq and Syrian deserts to Tripoli.

Another is the natural harbor of Alexandretta, large enough to accommodate the entire French fleet in that part of the Mediterranean which has assumed first rate strategic importance since the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Finally, the Ghab is easily defended by land and by sea. Funds toward the balance of £180,000 to be found from private sources are coming in steadily, if slowly, at the offices of the National Appeal here.

Socialists Threaten To Organize Rival To Youth Congress

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6 (AP)—Homeward-bound delegates of the third American Youth Congress pondered today a threat from the Young People's Socialist League to withdraw and start a rival youth movement.

"It is possible that a program of a new youth movement, aligned with labor and separate from the American youth congress, will be brought out," said Ben Fischer of Chicago, national executive secretary of the Socialist group.

Mr. Fischer said a decision probably would be reached in New York next week at meetings of the party's national executive committee and the Young People's Council.

Discord broke out in the closing session last night when delegates approved, with slight amendment, a declaration of rights adopted last year, part of a new constitution, several resolutions, and elected a national council of 63 members.

Mr. Fischer charged that the Young Communist League succeeded in having the congress accept a declaration of rights and constitution which "must lead to the development of the American Youth Congress as a political youth party," instead of an instrument of united action "on a minimum program acceptable to all component organizations."

Big Year for Walnuts

California produced 34,215 tons of walnuts in the 1934-35 season. Oregon, the only other state growing walnuts commercially, produced 1903 tons in this period.

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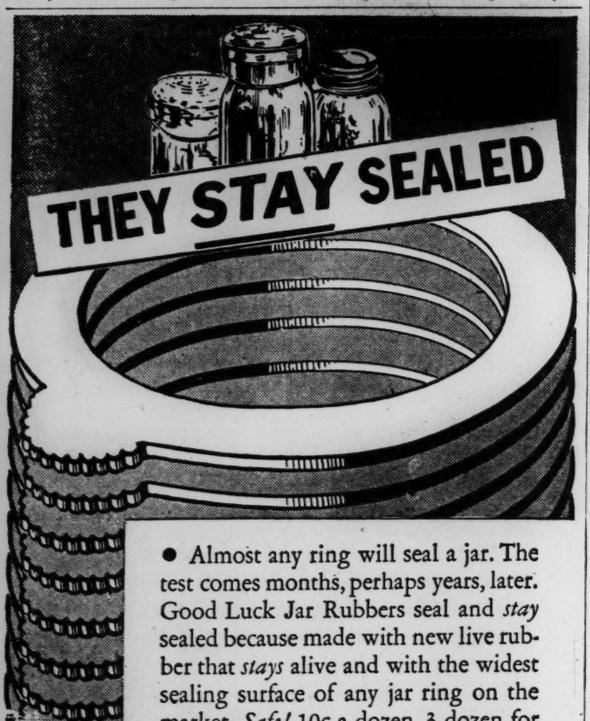

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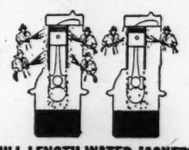

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Plymouth's cylinders have *full*-length water jackets. This means better cooling... a big reason for Plymouth's amazing economy and long life.

DIRECTIONAL WATER CIRCULATION
In the picture at the left, the girls farthest from the fan aren't getting much benefit from the breeze ... illustrating the old-type engine cooling system. Now compare it with the picture at the right ... illustrating how Plymouth's directional circulation forces cool water to *all* exhaust valve assemblies (among hottest spots in an engine). Combined with full-length water jackets, this lowers temperature of oil as much as 50° —improves lubricating efficiency, cuts down oil consumption. Plymouth owners report phenomenally low oil consumption ... and 18 to 24 miles per gallon of gas.

Owners Report as much as 18 to 24 Miles per Gallon

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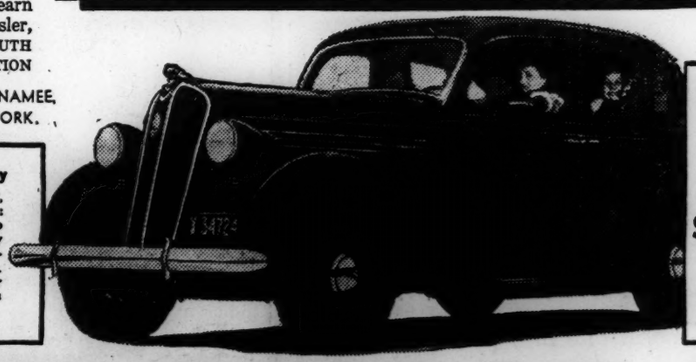

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Drought Victims Prepare to Move From Arid Region

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Wheat and corn prices shot up the full limits provided by trading rules at the opening of domestic grain exchanges today. Wheat advanced five cents a bushel and corn four cents.

Reports of serious losses to wheat in drought districts both sides of the Canadian border influenced the broad wave of speculative buying that deluged the markets. Oats prices also skyrocketed the three-cents limit. Prices for all grains were at new peaks for the season. Meanwhile buying spread to other leading commodities on the various exchanges.

WASHINGTON, July 6—While the Northwest drought spread eastward today, federal officials considered the feasibility of moving thousands of families from drought-scourged farms to more fertile soil.

Such a recommendation was contained in a report made yesterday by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress administrator, who suggested that farmers in five drought states be given federal aid in moving elsewhere and that a long-range plan for future use of their abandoned lands be instituted.

WPA Aids 40,000

As a temporary expedient, 40,000 farmers prepared today to go to work on WPA jobs in north central states where crops have become worthless.

The weather bureau reported that general rains had "effectively relieved" the drought situation in the southeastern states, but no precipitation was in sight for the Great Plains area. Extremely high temperatures in the seared sections made the situation even worse.

Conferences Scheduled

A series of White House conferences is scheduled this week to consider this and other problems arising in connection with the present emergency.

Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, resettlement administrator, and Aubrey Williams, assistant WPA administrator, spent 40 minutes with the President today. Another conference is scheduled for tomorrow.

In far-reaching recommendations for planning to avoid possibility of a recurrence of serious drought conditions that have hit the West twice now within three years, Mr. Hopkins suggested "three major elements in revised land use program."

These included first, conversion of cultivated crop land into permanent pasture range; second, increase in size of farm units now too small for grazing that have been made unfit for crop production because of the families from the hardest-hit areas to better lands.

Better Opportunities

"The third step in the revised land use program for the drought area, Mr. Hopkins stated, "will consist of helping families who are unable to make the necessary change to larger and less intensive types of operation to move out of the area to other regions where better opportunities for farming may be found.

"This type of resettlement appears to be particularly desirable in certain parts of North and South Dakota, where damage by wind erosion has been most severe."

The burden of caring for such farmers, Mr. Hopkins continued, has been lessened by the fact that large numbers of farm families already have moved to other states.

"During the six-month period ending Dec. 15, 1935, more than 12,000 persons emigrated from 19 drought states to California alone," the Administrator said. "Over 37 per cent of the total drought emigrants came from the dust bowl area. Similar movements into Oregon and Washington have also taken place."

Account Books
•
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The Great Automotive Game

It's a Gentleman's Sport . . .

¶ More than 35,000,000 persons in the United States are engaged more or less in playing the most fascinating game of the age. In no other popular game is the equipment so expensive. In no other are the hazards greater and the challenge to coolness, judgment, to skill and to good sportsmanship more exacting.

¶ For the mere privilege of playing even a little the average participant pays an initial tax of $60 a year up. It costs as much more for the minimum insurance on his equipment. Depreciation runs from $200 a year up. Nearly 64,000 repair shops which he helps to support are busy on the upkeep of equipment. In order that they may continue to pursue the game, addicts are forced to pay one eighth of all federal, state and local taxes.

¶ In the course of the game, players in the United States alone cover close to 400,000,000,000 miles a year. Judged by requirements of mental stamina, it makes such games as golf and tennis seem trivial. And yet—because it is a game the rules of which were evolved rather than arbitrarily laid down, thousands of people play over the great gaming table of the United States without ever learning the game!

This is the first of a series covering practically every phase of owning and operating a car with economy and safety. Following are some of the titles for articles in the immediate future.

A Few Good Steers
Control: The Key to Safety
Keeping the Car in Bounds
How's Your Parking Eye?
There's a Time to Pass
A Good Turn Deserves Another
Quit Your Skidding

¶ It is a splendid commentary on the sportsmanship of the average American that, playing this modern game of automobiling in a hit-or-miss manner as he does, the United States holds fourth place among the nations of the world in the relative fewness of automobile casualties. Nevertheless, with more than 35,000 fatalities in one year as a lesson, it becomes apparent that individual drivers need to realize that they are playing a game that calls for the best in skill and training, a game which too frequently reveals lapses in ability or in the basic essentials of sportsmanship.

¶ By his conduct at the wheel the poor sport, the ill-bred, the moron, reveals himself. The good sportsman goes to lengths to learn his game thoroughly. He not only studies the rules, but he disciplines himself to observe them. He is honest with himself, with his equipment, with his fellow players. He does not cheat, even when he thinks he can "get away with it." He scrupulously observes the amenities of the game. He knows instinctively that the first rule in driving, as in other truly sporting games, is the Golden Rule.

¶ In short, if he's a gentleman he's a careful, competent and considerate driver.

Norris Dam Stored Waters in Floods To Ease Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 6—First there was too much rain, causing floods. Then there was not enough, causing drought. These two extremes were experienced by the Tennessee Valley this year, and, for the first time in the history of the section, the people saw how the problem—really national—could, to a great extent, be combatted.

The new $36,000,000 Norris Dam, near Knoxville, has met the test. When spring rains sent torrents of water down the hills, the big concrete bulk held back the Clinch River. The Clinch empties into the Tennessee. Flood waters were checked. The water was stored in a 25,000-acre reservoir behind the 253-foot high dam.

Then came the drought. Boats on the lower part of the Tennessee River were in danger of being stranded. The new dam went to the rescue again. Gates were opened to aid navigation.

That marked the inauguration of regulated flow in the Tennessee River, according to Carl A. Bock, assistant chief engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"This year, for the first time in the river's history," he said, "a constant flow will be maintained at Florence, Ala., of about 15,000 cubic feet per second. This will be done by discharging at Norris Dam every day whatever amount is needed to supplement the natural flow in the channel."

Now that navigators are able to count upon a dependable channel depth considerably in excess of that experienced in former years, it "should serve as an enormous impetus to the development of transportation on the Tennessee River," believes Mr Bock.

No electricity is yet being generated at Norris Dam. Installation of power units will not be completed until late this summer. Steps are being taken to construct another storage dam on the Hiwassee River near Murphy, N. C.

Farmers Abandon Crops To Work on WPA Projects

BISMARCK, N. D., July 6 (AP)—Thousands of farmers in the fertile Northwest abandoned drought-ruined fields today and turned to WPA jobs for a livelihood.

While a scorching sun seared away all hope of drenching rains for at least three more days, hands that should have been harvesting reached for pick and shovels.

In North Dakota, where week-end temperatures boomed along at 100 degrees and above, 2119 men prepared to shift from farmer-producerstolabor-consumers. Hundreds more were to be added to relief projects as the week pregressed until the state's quota of 10,000 was filled.

The farmer would at least improve his roads to market while he worked for the WPA, Administrator Will G. Metz of Wyoming declared. He said rural highways and water-development projects would employ most idle farmhands in his state, beginning with the 400 to 600 men today and building up to 1500 by the close of July.

Five hundred farmers were ready for WPA jobs at dawn. Three thousand more were to be at work in Montana "within the next few days," Deputy Administrator C. W. Fowler said.

Relief Is Complicated By Republican Charges Of Partisan Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 6 — With the emergency relief situation complicated by political interpretations, Middle West farmers are hoping for enough rain during July and August to save them from the effects of a drought, which without such natural relief, it is said by weather and crop experts, may be even more devastating than that of 1934. Considerable damage already has been done and expectations of sufficient rainfall during the next two months to save the crops admittedly are optimistic.

The situation takes on a partisan complex, with the administration considering means of distributing relief and protecting cattle farmers through a stock-buying program, and Republican officials pointing significantly to these measures, involving distribution of millions of dollars among farm voters at a strategic time, as of potential political benefit to their opponents.

John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, here to open national campaign headquarters, confidently insists that the Landon-Knox ticket will sweep the country, including all but three or four southern states, but admits that the possible indiscriminate placing of huge sums of federal money in the hands of drought sufferers at this time might tend to influence the total vote.

The greatest rainfall deficiency is in North and South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Kentucky, though crop and cattle damage reports have come principally from, and plans for aid are concentrated in, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming.

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Cloudburst in Virginia

NORTON, Va., July 6 (AP)—A cloudburst today flooded streets of Norton, washing the surfacing from them at several points.

Wise County streams began to rise, and citizens of Norton said they expected a flood from the rain which fell in the mountains.

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Oil Clues in Roman Manuscripts Used in France to Find Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRASBOURG, France—Ancient parchment manuscripts dealing with the Roman occupation of Gaul played an important part in the discovery of oil in Alsace and led to the development of the Alsatian petroleum industry.

In several Roman manuscripts there occurred references to the fact that the Gauls of the region that is now Alsace made use of "certain oils that bubbled from the ground." Carefully tracing the clues in these manuscripts as to where such oils were found, the Government set up derricks and soon struck oil.

The result is a miniature oil field, centered around Pechelbroon. Although the field covers some 100,000 acres, the annual production of oil, so far, is only 70,000 metric tons. This is equivalent to less than 1 per cent of France's total consumption. The success of the Alsatian field, however, has stimulated efforts to find oil elsewhere in France, and government experts are now actively carrying on an intensive search for oil-bearing country in Savoy and in the Pyrenees, as well as in northern Africa.

Although these experts are trained geologists who use all modern methods of locating oil-bearing formations, they are not neglecting the possibility of turning up valuable clues in old manuscripts or local traditions, since such unusual means proved so helpful in Alsace.

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Johnston Re-elected

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6 (AP)—Alvanley Johnston of Cleveland was re-elected grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on July 3. Other officers re-elected were: George W. Laughlin, Florence, S. C., first assistant grand chief engineer; R. E. Edrington, Chicago, and H. B. Chase, Montreal, Que., assistants.

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Britain Plans World Air Hub At Portsmouth

(Continued from Page 1)

an opportunity for a lively discussion of the subsidy system.

Leading figures in aviation administration were heard here defending or condemning the payment of big sums to private companies and generally reviewing Britain's air policy. And Sir Samuel Hoare, a former Air Minister lamented that Britain had ever dropped its airship program.

Expense and Returns

Further light is thrown on the very important and complicated subject of subsidies by the latest report of the League of Nations on "Economics of Air Transport in Europe" submitted to the sub-committee by M. Henri Bouché, editor of L'Aéronautique, which shows among other remarkable facts that:

"After 15 years of efforts, organization and technical progress, air transport in Europe still required in 1932 a subsidy of 14.50 francs per kilometer while the receipts from customers per kilometer were 4.75 francs."

An example of the huge sums spent on air service organization is the £11,000,000 given as Germany's bill since 1929 for ground facilities alone (airports, beacons, etc.).

In the debate in Parliament, Sir Samuel Hoare sounded a note of lament for British airships, which were abandoned after the disaster to the R 101 in France in 1930.

"Looking back at the airship experiment—I was in daily contact with it for five or six years—" Sir Samuel told the House, "I believe that if we had persisted in the policy of airship development, if there had not been quite so much criticism in the House nor quite so many demands for a reversal of the program which was started, we should have made a success of that experiment.

Comparison of Costs

A recent article in the Observer stresses the uneconomic running of services with heavier-than-air craft and produces figures which it is claimed show that airships can be worked profitably without subsidies.

The cost of an airship of the Hindenburg type is put at £250,000. It would carry 50 passengers and 10 tons of freight. Expenditure per flight to the United States including insurance, overheads, gas, fuel, port charges, etc., is given as £2447.

Allowing for only 35 passengers at £60 each (less 15 per cent commission on reservations) and postal revenue from mails and freight, and allowing for depreciation, the revenue per trip in one direction is estimated at £3800, giving a profit of £1353. These figures are said to be based on the operations of the Graf Zeppelin.

The airship, it is forecast, in some quarters, will prove the best medium for speedy ocean crossings. It is pointed out that Germany has taken it past the experimental stage and made under 40 hours look an easy crossing time from New York to London. On the other hand, recent conferences in Washington discussing a heavier-than-air service are reported to have mentioned 48 hours as the time from the United States to Europe.

Will negotiations now taking place between Germany, the Netherlands and Japan result in a network of airship services over the oceans in a few years' time?

Second Line of Defense

Opinion is divided on this question. But if the airship succeeds on a wide scale, then Britain will doubtless lament with Sir Samuel Hoare that experimenting with lighter-than-air craft was dropped.

In the meantime there is consolation for the British taxpayer finding the £1,500,000 a year subsidy for commercial air services. A fine second line of air defense is being maintained both of pilots and planes.

And in comparison with the enormous sums now being voted for direct armaments, £1,500,000 appears as a small item, especially when it also ensures efficient air transport for British whether they are merely taking a week-end trip to Paris or a business dash to Australia.

G-Men Seize Five In $2,000,000 Theft

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Four men who, Federal agents charge, with 14 others, engineered two huge securities robberies involving $2,046,000 here, in December, 1934, and January, 1935, were held in bail of $10,000 today by United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter, while a fifth arrested with them over the week-end was held in $7500 bail.

Commissioner Cotter fixed bail after hearing a request by Assistant U. S. Attorney George W. Pfann for $25,000 bail each and the defendants' plea for bail of $5000. They waived examination.

The five men—Morris Roisner, David Berman, Moe Sedwayn, Jack Greenberg and Benjamin Espy—were seized by federal men in a swift roundup here Friday and Saturday. The arrests were announced yesterday by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, at Washington. Espy was the man allowed $7500 bail.

Their arrests brought to 16 the number made since $590,000 in Treasury notes was stolen from the securities cage of the United States Trust Company here Dec. 14, 1934, and the theft of $1,456,000 in bonds from the delivery room of C. J. Devine & Co. of New York on Jan. 28, 1935.

College Geologists Plan Busy Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 6—Twenty-one Princeton geologists, including faculty members and students, will do research work in Newfoundland this summer, comprising the largest number to go there in the 25 years Princeton has been making investigations there.

Prof. Alfred K. Snelgrove, Newfoundland Government geologist, will head a group doing survey work for the Newfoundland Commission of Government, which is expanding geological investigations to aid the mining industry.

Four other groups will do faculty research, act as consultants to mining companies and collect data for graduate and senior theses.

An expedition under Prof. Glenn L. Jepsen, vertebrae paleontologist, will go into South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah to study rocks bearing the earliest traces of evolution.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Puzlesmith, I write to ask
   If editing puzzles every day,
   You consider quite a task;
   Or do you find that it's just play?
2. Waste, Caste, Casts, Cases, Capes, Caper, Paper.
3. No answer required. Try practicing so that you can say it quickly.
4. Pierce, Piece, Pice, Pie, Pi, P.
5. H on ey b's (Honey Bees)

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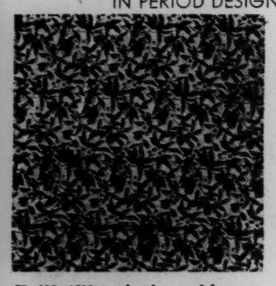

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Federal Board Takes Hand In Steel Unionizing Plans

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Warning that industrial warfare threatens, the Government stepped into the steel picture today as the struggle over unionization in the $5,000,000,000 industry headed rapidly into its first crucial phases.

With John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, spurring the drive to organize all 500,000 steel workers into one big union in defiance of the opposition of employers, the National Labor Relations Board reopened a fight in the courts to force steel companies to accept the National Labor Relations Act as a means of keeping peace.

The board announced it was petitioning the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans today in a new effort to enforce the act against the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Declares Need Is Evident

The petition said "the need for remedial legislation such as this act is now being amply illustrated by the threatened strife in the steel industry which will by its nature directly burden . . . interstate commerce."

The act, among other things, guarantees the right of collective bargaining, seeks to outlaw employer-dominated unions and lists "unfair practices" for which employers could be penalized. It is now the subject of court battles in which its constitutionality is being challenged and defended.

The Labor Board some time ago issued an order directing Jones and Laughlin to cease alleged interference with its employees' attempts at self-organization and to take back 10 discharged employees at its Aliquippa, Penna., plant.

Claims Different Situation

The board asked the court at New Orleans to enforce this order. The court refused, declaring that the steel laborers were engaged in manufacture, not interstate commerce, and that the Constitution gives the Federal Government no power to regulate labor relations in manufacture.

The court pointed to the Supreme Court decision which struck down the labor provisions of the Guffey Coal Control Act on the ground that they were an invasion of state's rights.

The Labor Board, in its new petition for a rehearing, argued that the Guffey Act's type of regulation "is different from the employment of means to protect commerce itself provided in the National Labor Relations Act."

See Commerce Molested

Unless "the threat of industrial warfare is alleviated," the board argued, workers may "directly and intentionally interrupt interstate commerce."

It said the "express purpose of Congress to prevent such direct and intentional burdens to commerce itself, and to provide a means of settling disputes which lead thereto, distinguishes this statute" from the Guffey Act. Congress, the board added, has power to "protect commerce" by removing the cause of strikes.

The board's move was the latest major development with a bearing on the struggle over unionization which is fraught with potential importance for the future history of the American labor movement.

Campaign Is Opened

With employers' reiterating their intention to maintain the "open shop," Mr. Lewis, who hears the Committee for Industrial Organization, planned to strike the keynote of the unionization drive at 9:30 o'clock E. S. T. tonight in a radio speech, entitled "Industrial Democracy in Steel."

At Homestead, Penna., scene of conflict between strikers and guards in the famous strike of 1893, speakers opened the unionization effort yesterday. Foremost among them was Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, who promised Government relief to any workers who might lose their jobs.

Peaceful, Organized Drive

"This is a peaceful, organized drive and we do not seek any strikes or trouble," Mr. Kennedy said, "but if the steel magnates throw you out, you are entitled to and will receive state relief."

Mr. Kennedy asserted that "economic royalists" had forced low wages and long hours upon the workers because they were unorganized. Referring to Mr. Lewis as an "inspired leader," he said that if the workers showed "determination to win," the whole industry would be unionized.

Delegates from steel centers met at Chicago to receive from Van A. Bittner, regional director for the organizing committee, their "first lesson" on plans for the big push. One matter discussed in the conference was the plans being laid by employers to oppose the Lewis drive.

Steel Demands Open Shop

William A. Irvin, president of the United States Steel Corporation, recently issued a statement saying the concern "always has stood for the open shop and will continue to do so. It will never require employees to belong to any union to gain employment. On the contrary, it will defend their right to work free from outside interference and coercion." Other steel leaders have made similar statements.

After yesterday's conference Mr. Bittner said "We will proceed with our plans to unionize steel workers regardless of the action taken by steel officials.

Claims Ample Backing

Another speaker at the Homestead rally was Powers Hapgood, an organizer, who said that $500,000 was available for the organizing drive "and we can get more if we need it."

For the first time, he said, a drive is on "to form the workers into one mighty group.

"We no longer intend to split into small factions by crafts in the basic industries," he said.

The internal quarrel in the American Federation of Labor between craft and industrial unionists may come to a head Wednesday. The Federation's executive council, dominated by craft unionists, will meet then to decide whether to suspend Mr. Lewis and 11 unions affiliated with him for going ahead with the industrial union drive in defiance of the council.

State Relief Promised Men Who Lose Jobs In Fight for Steel Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOMESTEAR, Penna., July 6—Leaders of the $5,000,000,000 steel industry here and in Pittsburgh, five miles away, said today they would do nothing to "rock the boat" following the enunciation of a "declaration of independence" by an estimated 5000 of their workers here yesterday, when they met to observe the forty-fourth aniversary of the Homestead strike.

While the steel makers admitted off the record that they anticipated a strike within two months that would tie up the industry, the situation in America's biggest steel mills was the personification of calmness, but underneath it, it was clear that both sides were girding for a struggle, which was seen as a step nearer than last week as a result of happenings here yesterday.

Promises State Aid

Senator Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, was the principal speaker, and pledged, in so far as he was able to do so, the Commonwealth to give adequate relief to the steel workers, who, falling in line with the aims of the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, were discharged for union activities.

"The Government of the state of Pennsylvania is now located in Harrisburg, and not in Pittsburgh, New York or Bristol," Mr. Kennedy said.

How Statement Looks

This remark was interpreted to mean the state government was lined up not only with the United Mine Workers, in which Mr. Kennedy is a power, and with the Committee for Industrial Organization, but with all union labor, and verisimilitude was given this interpretation by the non-intervention record of Governor George H. Earle's administration in connection with the so-called "bootleg" mine operations which have disorganized anthricite operations in Pennsylvania's richest field.

Called ostensibly as a memorial gathering in observance of the clash between strikers and armed guards of the steel mills in 1892, which has gone down in labor history as the Homestead "battle" and in industrial history as the Homestead "riots," steel workers from out the whole of this region in a mammoth mass meeting yesterday vociferously approved without a dissenting voice a "declaration of independence" read by Charles Schrabo, a pipe fitter in the Rankins (Penna.) plant of the United States Steel Corporation.

He read in broken English to a throng of men and women who, leaning forward in breathless interest, stood under a blazing sun in impressive silence, and when he had finished, several moments passed before a word was spoken. Then the applause started, gathering in intensity—not a wild enthusiasm, but a serious, determined manifestation of approval.

To Exercise Rights

The declaration adopted put the workers unanimously on record to exercise their "inalienable rights" to organize into a great industrial union, banded together with all their fellow steel workers.

"Through this union we shall win higher wages, shorter hours and a better standard of living," the declaration says. "We shall win leisure for ourselves and opportunity for our children. Together with our union brothers in other industries we shall abolish industrial despotism. We shall make real the dreams of the pioneers who pictured America as a land where all might live in comfort and happiness.

"In support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to our people our steadfast purpose as Union men, our honor and our lives."

The manifesto closely follows the Declaration of Independence, which it recalls, saying that "on July fourth, 1776, the American people declared their independence of political tyranny from which they had long suffered."

Say Liberty Destroyed

"They pledged themselves to protect the right of all to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"But today we find the political liberty for which our forefathers fought is made meaningless by economic inequality. In the steel and other like industries a new despotism has come into being.

"Through their control over the hours we work, the wages we receive and the conditions of our labor, and through their denial of our right to organize freely and to bargain collectively, the lords of steel try to rule us as did the Royalists against whom our forefathers rebelled.

"They have interfered with our right to organize in independent unions, discharging many who have joined them.

"They have set up company unions forcing employees to vote in their so-called elections.

"They have sent among us swarms of stool pigeons who have spied upon us in our mills, in our meetings, and even in our homes.

"They have kept among us armies of company gunmen, with stores of machine guns, gas bombs and other weapons of warfare.

"In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms.

"We have used every channel of the so-called representation to put forward our requests and grievances. But all we have found is that the employers control these plants and refuse to grant requests which are not backed by independent organizations.

"We have appealed to the Government to protect us in our right to organize freely without interference from our employers.

"We have presented cases of interference and discrimination without number to Government labor boards. They have ruled that our employers must observe the law by reinstating discharged unionists and ceasing to interfere with their employes' rights. But our employers have defied these rulings.

"So we steel workers do today solemnly publish and declare our independence. We say to the world: 'We are free Americans.'"

Lieutenant Governor Kennedy, in his address, scored the steel companies and the company unions, after which he pledged the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to give adequate relief to workers who lost their jobs because of their union activities.

Says Conditions Repeated

"This is a peaceful, organized drive and we do not seek any strikes or trouble," he declared, "but if the steel magnates throw you out, you art entitled to and will receive state relief."

Conditions in the steel industry today are similar to those which obtained in the anthracite industry from 1887 to 1901, when the United Mine Workers of America organized it, he held.

"We all stood together then, regardless of race or nationality," he said, "and there is not one nonunion man working in that great industry now."

The Lieutenant Governor then paid a tribute to Mr. Lewis.

"All we need to bring about such a state in the steel industry is inspired leadership and a determination to win. You have the inspired leadership before you now in the person of that great leader of the working man, John L. Lewis."

Mr. Kennedy injected a note of politics into his address when he said that the people must re-elect President Roosevelt, and then and thereafter every mention of the President's name brought cheers from the audience.

Union Support Is Urged

There would have been no economic depression had there been complete unionization in all the big industries, he continued, stressing that such unionization would have brought about the shorter hours and increased wages. He appealed strongly for union support, holding that through labor organization, the principles of social justice and social security could be put into practice.

"This question of trade unionism is bigger than any one man, than any one plant, than any one industry," he declared. "You must join together to make yourselves and all other people better in mind, body and property. The steel industry is going to be organized, and so is every other industry. And when we close ranks with our organized industries, it will not be to bring Fascism, but to prevent Fascism."

Mr. Kennedy compared the statement by the American Iron and Steel Institute last week that showed that 90 per cent of the steel workers were satisfied with the present company union plan to the announcements by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in Germany of national support.

"In Germany four months ago, Hitler got a 98 per cent vote," he said, "so a 90 per cent vote of acquiescence here means very little when you consider the situation."

Union Heads Discuss Strategy

© Harris & Ewing

They May Remake Labor Map

Sidney Hillman — President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers
John L. Lewis — President, United Mine Workers of America
Phillip Murray — Vice-President, United Mine Workers
John Brophy — Director, Committee for Industrial Organization

Bethlehem Steel Head Promises to Protect Workers From Coercion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., July 6—The drive to unionize the American steel worker by the Committee for Industrial Organization, which has set as its goal enrollment of 500,000 workers, has brought forth a letter headed "Security of Employment" addressed to the employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company from E. G. Grace, president.

The letter affirmed that the welfare of employees and the community depended upon uninterrupted operations, the continuance of which, he intimated, seemed threatened by this unionization move.

"Employees in the industry have enjoyed a long era of industrial peace during times when other industries dominated by labor unions have been torn with strife," said Mr. Grace.

"We will assist you to continue the present proven method of dealing with our mutual problems, and we will use our resources to the best of our ability to protect you and your families from interference, intimidation and coercion from any source.

"I am sure we all agree that your welfare and that of your families and of the communities in which you live depends upon uninterrupted operation of our plants, and that anything that disturbs our present condition will imperil the interests of all. Undoubtedly you have seen that professional labor leaders have publicly announced a campaign to unionize the employees of the steel industry.

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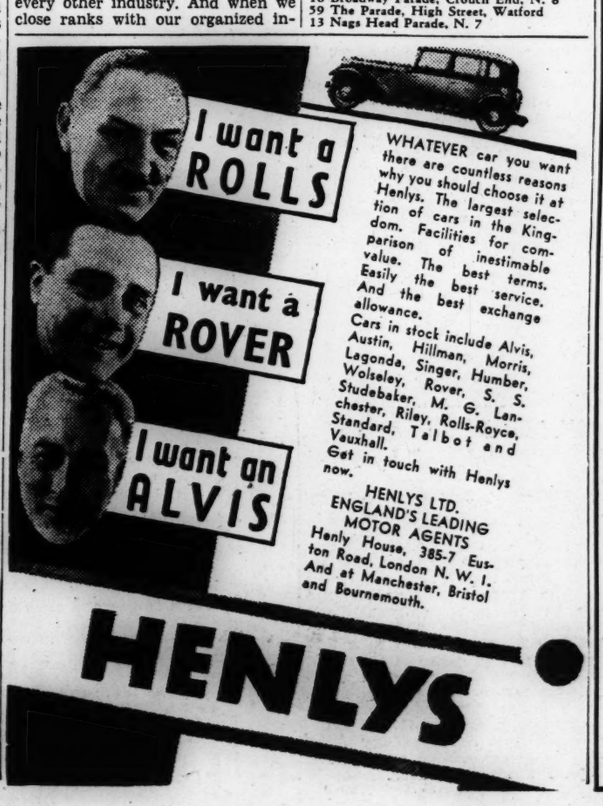

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Victoria Labor Offers Strong Red Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Organized Labor in Victoria will have nothing to do with Communists, and a plea for their recognition at the annual conference of the Victorian Labor Party was flatly rejected.

There has been a long-standing dispute between the Victorian Council Against War and the Labor Party. Organized Labor declares that the Council Against War is merely a subsidiary of the Communist Party which is deliberately cloaking its activities beneath anti-war propaganda. The Labor Party has consistently refused to recognize the Council, and it has gone as far as to expel Maurice Blackburn, an able Labor supporter and member of the Federal House of Representatives, because of his affiliation with the Council Against War.

By a large majority the conference endorsed the decision of the executive to ban the Council for its Communistic leanings, and to refuse to listen to overtures from the Communist District No. 4 committee for a united front.

In addition to this, the Victorian Trades Hall Council, a powerful body, has suspended five strong unions, including 20,000 railwaymen, because they refused to dissociate themselves from the Council Against War. There is thus a real danger of a split in the Labor ranks.

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Banker Says Fiscal Status Sows Fear of U. S. Inflation

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6 (AP)—The United States was compared and contrasted with foreign nations today at the opening session of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

Orrin G. Wood, Boston financier and president of the Investment Bankers Association, warning against policies of inflation such as he said brought disaster to France and Germany, said 'the most realistic cause of the fear of inflation is the present state of our federal finance."

Inter-American co-operation is moving forward through agencies of closer contact upon a tide of more friendly co-operation between the nations of North, Central and South America, William A. Reid, foreign trade adviser of the Pan-American Union, told the round-table on Latin-American relations.

Less optimistic was Spencer Brodney, editor of Current History magazine, who told the group discussing international good will that the provincialism of one type of mind forms a real obstacle to better relations between nations.

Problems Facing Investors

Even the discussion of county government began with a contrast, made by Prof. Earl L. Shoup of Western Reserve University, of the small, compact and densely populated countries of Europe, managed chiefly from the central national capital, with the broad United States where so much is left to governments of cities, counties and states.

Fear of inflation and present record low interest rates, Mr. Wood said, were the two major problems affecting the investor today. He told the round table on current problems of business and finance that low interest rates are partly and fear of inflation entirely caused by governmental policy.

The Boston banker insisted that "until the Federal Government budget is balanced we shall have continual pressure by the Government to maintain artificially low interest rates, which are an invitation to speculation and unwise business ventures, and may well assist us down the road to inflation.

Roads to Speculation

"Unless the Federal Government balances its budget within a reasonable period we shall surely be led down this road—the road by which all endeavor is converted into unwilling speculation, and down which labor, the farmer, thrift and honest industry are taken to the precipice in chains."

Mr. Wood explained that he was not criticizing the present federal administration or the one that preceded it. He said he realized the tremendous problems which each administration faced due to the unprecedented depression of 1929, which he called the "aftermath of a great war and a great and foolish speculation."

Government Spending

But he pointed out that although "six years have passed since the inception of this depression," and "business has been on the upgrade for three years," governmental expenditures and the federal deficit continue to increase.

"It is time to take stock to see how the trend can be reversed," he said, "and that immediately. To say that it cannot be done, or not to do it, is to lead this great country down the road to an abyss deeper than any it has ever seen."

Danger of Inflation

Discussing the possibility of inflation, Mr. Wood said:

"The investor fears inflation for many reasons, but perhaps the major ones are these: First, because inflation turns all industry into a great speculation; second, because it is the death knell of thrift if it reaches a violent form; lastly, because there is no safe hedge against it for the investor, and the accumulation of his life's self-denial is bound to be impaired to a greater or lesser degree."

Mr. Wood traced its effects in three varying degrees.

"First, in Germany, the holder of a fixed income bearing security such as a bond or mortgage, the beneficiary of a life insurance policy, or the owner of a savings or bank deposit was completely wiped out. The principal and income of his security remained at the same mark value while the cost of living increased 1,261,000,000 per cent. Average stock prices and income on stocks at the end of inflation had a purchasing power of about one fifth of what it was at the beginning.

Inflation in France

"In France the same process took place but in a much smaller degree. Fixed income securities decreased in price. Their income remained at 100 per cent while the commodity price index soared to 800 per cent. The market value of stocks rose only 100 per cent.

"At the end of our own comparatively mild war-time inflation, stocks had only about 50 per cent of their original value in terms of the cost of living, while the value of fixed income investments and the purchasing power of their income suffered even more.

"Is there any cause for a fear of inflation in this country today? The wholesale commodity price index of the bureau of labor statistics has increased from a low of 59.8 in February, 1933, to 79.7 in April of this year. But this is not alarming in the course of the emergence from the depth of a depression.

Credit and Industry

"There are no signs of unwise use of credit by industry. The total loans of member banks of the Federal Reserve System, which include loans to industry, stood as of March 4, 1936, at $12,098,000,000, as against $22,839,946,000 in March, 1931.

"There are no signs of excessive use of funds for loans on securities. The total loans of members of the New York Stock Exchange as of May 29, 1936, was $969,000,000, and while this is an increase from $243,000,000 since June, 1932, it is less than one seventh of the June, 1929, figure.

"Is there danger in the commodity markets? Certainly there seems to be none today. On June 20, 1936, the volume of open contracts for the future delivery of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade reached the lowest point on record since statistics were started in July, 1923.

"Ahe there signs of speculation in real estate? Certainly not. While certain types of real estate in some places are improving, real estate is still at a sub-normal level.

Fears of Inflation

"Whence, therefore, comes this fear of inflation. In my judgment, it comes from two sources. The first is from our banking situation—the tremendous possibility of loan and deposit expansion due to the normal reserves of our banks, and its usual partner, low interest rates, the temptress who urges the use of these reserves.

"The second and most realistic cause of the fear of inflation is the present state of our Federal finances. Since the year 1930 when the Federal Government last had a balanced budget, we have accumulated a deficit of approximately $16,421,000,000. Our net debt has nearly doubled, increasing from $15,866,000,000 to $30,916,000,000. Our gross debt has more than done so, and now stands at $34,264,000,000.

"The Federal budget is therefore the first source from which inflation may start. The cure for this incipient disease is the prompt balancing of the budget."

Goodyear Balloon Apparent Winner Of National Race

DENVER, Colo., July 6 (AP)—Frank A. Trotter, veteran pilot of lighter-than-air craft, apparently was the victor today in the twenty-fourth annual national balloon race.

Mr. Trotter, piloting the Goodyear entry from Akron, Ohio, reported to race headquarters he had landed at Presho, S. D., approximately 385 miles from Denver.

He was the only one of the five balloonists who took off here Friday night to find good fortune in variable winds which kept the others from drifting out of the State.

Logs and barographs of the Balloonists must be checked in Washington by the Federal Bureau of Standards and the National Aeronautical Association, however, before the winner is announced officially.

Second place apparently was won by the Great Lakes Exposition Balloon from Cleveland, Ohio, third and fourth by the United States Navy bags and fifth by the United States Army balloon, which exploded and burned in landing 37 miles southeast of Denver, Saturday.

Previously, Maj. William I. Flood, in charge of the race, announced Mr. Trotter's balloon had landed near Sterling, Colo., 115 miles northeast of here.

Later, when Mr. Trotter notified officials he had reached South Dakota, Maj. R. Flood said he had had no direct word from Mr. Trotter at Sterling, but had received the information from what he regarded as a reliable source.

Glider Clinches Title In 146-Mile Flight

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—Chester J. Decker apparently clinched the title of national soaring champion for 1936 yesterday with a 146.6-mile flight to Ottisville, Penna., as the seventh national soaring contests drew to a close.

The flight also put him in the lead for the $500 Bendix prize for the greatest distance flown in this meeting.

Mr. Decker came to his final attempt almost neck and neck with Richard C. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., 1934 and 1935 champion, for the 1936 honors. Mr. Decker's shot at the title seemed sufficient, however, when Mr. du Pont came down after a 27-mile jaunt to the Towanda (Penna.) Airport.

The title will not be officially bestowed until after a final check of points earned is made. The championship and other awards will be announced at a banquet.

Ex-U. S. Sailor Gets 15 Years in Spy Case

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (AP)—America's first peacetime spy, Harry Thomas Thompson, former United States Navy yeoman, was sentenced by Federal Judge Leon Yankwich today to 15 years in federal prison.

Chilean Vote Weakens Rule Of Alessandri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Eyes are turned to the Left once again in Chile. It is evident that the political situation is getting out of hand and every day it is becoming more difficult for the neutral spectator to follow what is really happening.

A by-election at Cautin, which was tacitly accepted by Government and Opposition as a "national plebiscite," went against the administration.

An incidental result of this was that President Alessandri's national combination of conservatives, liberals and democrats, known as the Right, virtually has lost control of the Senate. But of greater importance is the admitted fact that, with more than three years yet to run, the President is in grave danger of finding himself in the hands of the enemy.

The "enemy" in this case is the recently-formed Frente Popular, composed of the Radicals, Socialists and Communists. The Radicals are the most powerful. They have numbers and history. It is the largest single party in both Chamber and Senate. When President Alessandri won the general elections in 1933, with their backing, the Radicals formed part of the National Government. As representatives of the lower middle and working classes, however, they alleged that the President allied himself too closely with the forces of "oligarchy" and they sought an early opportunity of withdrawing into the official opposition.

Now in Opposition

Repeated efforts were made to bring them back into the Government fold but the Radicals, conscious of electoral rumblings, preferred to remain aloof. Today, with their veiled alliance with the more extreme Left, they are definitely in opposition.

The Radicals have become more closely linked to the Frente Popular since that magic name produced victory for the Left in Spain and France. Here in Chile they are not proud of their Socialist and Communist allies, but they want to make sure of their votes in the general elections of 1937 when both branches of Congress are renewed. Against them will be arrayed the Right parties, principally Conservatives and Liberals, in the new Frente Nacional, but unless there is a remarkable change of public feeling very soon, it is difficult to foresee any effective stemming of the Left tide. Nearly every political and economic factor favors the opposition. Apart from the popular desire for change, which is more noticeable in Latin countries, there is much objection to what is alleged to be the "personalist" style of Government by President Alessandri. The Radicals have stimulated much opposition by their appeal for parliamentary instead of "personal" administration.

Living Costs Gain

Economics, however, is playing the biggest part in undermining the strength of the Government. In this the fourth year of a depreciated currency regime the public has begun to clamor against increased living costs. Salary and wage increases have failed to keep pace with enhanced household expenses. The peso was pushed down to one fifth of its gold value. Exporters and domestic manufacturers were enriched but the general public was impoverished. As strikes and social unrest generate in these conditions so the political opposition expands, and no one today doubts but that the Frente Popular will eventually gain the majority.

In the old days, when it could be said without much exaggeration that Chile was an aristocracy, governed by a few leading families, mostly of the wealthy land-owning class, the result of elections afforded no anxiety whatever to the moneyed candidate. However, that may have been, it is to the credit of that artistocracy that it raised the prestige of Chile to the highest level of any country of Latin America, and maintained it at that level for the better part of a century.

World War Brought Change

Then came the World War and its repercussions. The "class struggle," hitherto unheard of, was deliberately introduced as a political mechanism, and from that day to this Chileans have witnessed the undermining of the old order.

As political eyes are turned to the Left, it is the "class war" that is causing the greatest concern. The Radicals are a constitutional party, but the Frente Popular, with which they are identified, is committed to a program which may cause much internal fermentation.

An anti-foreign note is struck in a bold nationalization scheme which would endanger many foreign-operated public utilities. An anti-church crusade is preached with threatened confiscation of religious property. The introduction of this issue is difficult to understand as it was thought that Chile settled its church problem "once and for all" in 1924 when, at the instigation of President Alessandri, separation from the state was effected. It may be, however, that the Radicals were forced to insert these two planks in their platform by Socialist and Communist allies. Political observers are inclined to think that the Radicals will drop these extremist supporters when the Frente Popular has gained them the victory.

Wright Plane Shop Purchased by Ford

DETROIT, July 6 (AP) — Henry Ford's purchase of the building at Dayton, Ohio, where the Wright brothers built the world's first successful airplane 33 years ago was announced recently.

The building, formerly occupied by the Wright Cycle Company and the laboratory in which Wilbur and Orville Wright designed their first plane will be placed in Greenfield Village, the automobile manufacturer's museum in Dearborn, Mich.

The two-story brick and frame structure, built about 1875, was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webbert, the original owners. The price was not disclosed.

A Man in the News

Decade of Service Honored by Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of Prof. Ignacy Moscicki's inauguration as President of the Polish Republic. When Marshal Joseph Pilsudski in 1926 refused to accept this office he pointed out Professor Moscicki as the man whom he desired to see as the highest representative of the State, and again after the seven years of his office expired the marshal counseled his re-election.

Thus it will be seen that the activities of the President were co-ordinated with htose of the builder of the Polish State, Joseph Pilsudski, and that harmonious co-operation existed between them.

Prof. Ignacy Moscicki
President of Poland

Scholarly President

During the 10 years of hard struggle, of enormous difficulties and problems which have beset the new-born state the personality of the President stands out nobly. He has known how to unite the dignity of the head of the state with the fame of a scholar in the field of natural science. In every need of the country he has displayed firmness and a devotion to the good of Poland.

Professor Moscicki is a native of the district of Chechanow, some three hours distant from Warsaw. He comes of a family of country squires who through centuries were known for their patriotism.

Long Years of Exile

After completing his studies at the Riga University he returned to Poland but was soon obliged to flee the country, being threatened with imprisonment and exile by the Russian authorities for his patriotic-social activities. There began for him long years of exile in foreign countries in hard circumstances. His energy and talent overcame all.

After a few years in London where he had a hard struggle to earn his living, together with his faithful and constant companion, Mrs. Michalina Moscicka, he received a post as assistant professor in the Tryburg University in Switzerland.

Famed for Research

Having a laboratory at his disposal there, he began a series of discoveries in chemistry and electrotechnics which brought him fame in the world of natural science, discoveries that were of benefit to the world at large and to Poland in particular.

His method of producing fertilizers has proved of special use in Poland, enabling her to dispense with the expensive import of saltpeter from Chile. His work on the production of nitric acid by electric discharges gained him world renown. His design of high pressure condensators has proved of the greatest value in electro-technics.

Waited for Summons

But Professor Moscicki longed to be able to devote his services to his country and though unable at that time to return to the Russian section of Poland, he was able to accept a professorship for electro-chemistry in Lwow in former Austrian Poland. Here he worked till the summons of Marshal Pilsudski called him to occupy the highest post in the land.

The greatest work of Professor Moscicki in the domain of the organization and direction of chemical industry was his taking over the factory of nitric acid compounds in Chorzow in Upper Silesia, which the Germans had to give into Polish hands after the World War.

Used Improved Methods

Before yielding the factory, however, they had deprived it of the whole managing staff and the plans in the hope that the Poles, not knowing the secrets of their production, would not be able to conduct the factory. But Professor Moscicki, together with a staff of previously trained engineers and specialists, completely controlled the factory and set it going at once, even using improved methods, unknown to the Germans.

The President's inventions and discoveries are so numerous as to render it impossible to enumerate them here. His latest invention, while performing his arduous representative duties, is in the production of artificial mountain air. Professor Moscicki has not lost contact with his specialty. He personally watches over the industrial policy of the state and actively interests himself in the development of the work of chemical investigation.

Held in High Esteem

In becoming President, he gave to his country the greatest sacrifice, that of his own personal aims, his life work and his aspirations. The people know it and appreciate the sacrifice he has made. His unfailing tact and kindness, his simplicity, combined with the dignity his position demands, have endeared him to all.

The country knows, too, how he always stood by the side of Marshal Pilsudski, whom he revered and honored as the great restorer of Poland and all know that the late Marshal placed his trust and confidence in Poland's President. Hence his tenth anniversary of office was observed with a spontaneous expression of the people's esteem and affection.

Model Airplane Trophy Returns To English Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 6—While five fellow countrymen looked on a 19-year-old English model aviation enthusiast accepted the Wakefield International Trophy for his nation at the banquet of the 1936 National Championship Model Airplane Contest held here.

Albert A. Judge, of the Model Airplane Club of London, brought back the "old mug" of the model aero world to Great Britain for the fifth time in nine years with a three-flight average of four minutes and nine seconds.

United States, Canada, England, and France sent model builders to the Wayne County Airport to compete for the most coveted of model aviation awards. Four New Zealand entries were flown by proxy.

More than 250 cups, trophies, and gold medals were presented to the winners of the three-day events. The outdoor meet was run off at the airport, and the indoor competition was held in the Olympia Colosseum.

Eighty contestants flew in the open class events for enthusiasts over the age of 21. The miniature gasoline engine powered model airplanes provided spectacular entertainment to an estimated 2500 spectators at both outdoor contests. The winning gasoline model soared aloft for more than three quarters of an hour after it encountered favorable air conditions.

The indoor events at the Coloseum saw winning flights in the various categories of about 20 minutes' duration. For eight hours, entrants from every state in the Union and Canada qualified with their microfilm-covered .03 ounce endurance planes in official flights. The surprise of the day came when John Haw of Philadelphia sent his stick-type hand-launched model up for a new world's mark of almost 20 minutes.

At the banquet which followed the indoor flying, more than 400 contestants gathered to listen to prominent aviation leaders praise their efforts. William B. Stout, pioneering model airplane builder, and designer of the Stout Skycar and the rear-motor drive Scarab automobile, acted as toastmaster, and told of his early experimentations with the smaller craft before he turned his attention to full-size airplanes.

Mr. Stout applauded the rise of the gasoline engine powered models and insisted that experimental work with "gas" models was necessary to future progress in the aviation industry.

"All this work," said Mr. Stout, "will lead to changes in the construction of large planes and new designs are sure to come from someone in this audience. The next step in aviation is in your hands."

Stamp Protest Spreads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean newspapers have reinforced the recent British diplomatic protest regarding Argentine postage stamps which showed the Falkland Isle as part of Argentina. They complain that several dots on these stamps represent what are really Chilean islands off the southern Patagonian coast.

California Cities Lose Plea To Block Boulder Dam Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 6—Last of the legal disputes over the route of the Boulder Dam power transmission line, the injunction sought by two suburban cities has been dissolved by State Supreme Court action, and work was resumed on the final five-mile gap in the 266-mile right of way.

Construction of this link was commenced June 13 under terms of a judgment handed down by Superior Court Judge C. E. Beaumont of Fresno, Calif., in the suit of the City of Los Angeles to compel South Gate, Calif., and Huntington Park, Calif., to permit building of the power line through their territories.

Formal Appeal Filed

The two cities filed a formal appeal against the judgment with the District Court of Appeal and later applied directly to the supreme court for an injunction to halt the work, pending decision on the appeal.

Although work ceased under a temporary order, permanent injunction was refused by the high tribunal, which claimed it had no jurisdiction in the matter, since "it is the settled rule that this court will not entertain applications in original proceedings in cases on appeal in the District Court of Appeal."

Construction Assured

Whatever the eventual disposition of the appeal, T. B. Cosgrave, special counsel for the city's power operations bureau, explained, it now has no bearing on the right of Los Angeles to go ahead with construction of the power lines. It was brought clearly out in the argument before the Supreme Court in San Francisco June 22, he said, that even if the appellants win their appeal the most they could be granted would be a modification of the judgment, setting up additional safeguards under which the lines must be built or changing some of the original conditions laid down by Judge Beaumont.

The Supreme Court action practically ended 10 years of litigation designed to prevent construction of a system held vital to the future welfare of Los Angeles and the metropolitan area.

Esthetic considerations, such as unsightly rigging through business and residential areas, were the basis of all suits.

First surges of the 275,000-volt load from the Colorado River is expected to be received here Sept. 1.

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Traveling With the Trollopes

RUMMAGING through the Salvage Shop the other day, I came upon two old books. One was Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans," London, 1832; the other, T. G. Bradford's "Comprehensive Atlas," Boston, 1835. These two books belong together, I thought. It will be fun to follow Mrs. Trollope's American travels on Mr. Bradford's contemporary maps. So I bought both books.

Christmas Day, 1827, Mrs. Trollope, accompanied by her husband, her son, and two daughters arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi. They were on their way to Cincinnati to establish a fancy goods store there. It took the boat which had brought them from London two days to sail up the one hundred and twenty miles of river between Balize and New Orleans. On this trip they got their first sight of levees, crocodiles, Spanish moss, pawpaws, and the luxuriant undergrowth of palmettos so characteristic of the region. After a brief stop in New Orleans, the Trollopes and Miss Frances Wright embarked on the "Belvidere" for Memphis, near which Miss Wright had an "estate." Their boat was crowded by some two hundred flat-boat men, returning to Kentucky after having disposed of the boat and cargo which they had floated down. Mrs. Trollope found these men a handsome, but a disorderly lot.

* * *

MRS. TROLLOPE TOOK one look at Miss Wright's "estate," a pioneer settlement of log huts in the middle of the Tennessee forest, and decided to go on at once to Cincinnati, which everyone in Memphis told her was in all respects "the finest situation west of the Allehenies." And so once more the Trollopes took to the river. At what is now Cairo, Illinois, they entered the clear waters of the Ohio, *La Belle Rivière*, as the French called it One passage in Mrs. Trollope's description of the ever-changing banks of the Ohio reveals why she was often disappointed in America:

> Often a mountain torrent comes pouring its silver tribute to the stream, and were there occasionally a ruined abbey, or feudal castle, to mix the romance of real life with that of nature, the Ohio would be perfect.

In other words, she doesn't like America, because it isn't like Europe. Instead of enjoying differences, she complains that a pioneer country lacks medieval castles; she is disappointed not to find the clipt lawns of gracious Old World country houses in the middle of a primeval forest; she expects the wild, free, adventurous life of the river to produce men as tame and place-conscious as the peasants who have stood hat in hand while generations of European gentry rolled by in their carriages.

* * *

BUT IF ONE integrates for her prejudices—she didn't like democratic institutions, or the Evangelicalism, for example—one learns much of what must have been the life of a typical Middle Western city in the 1820's and 1830's. Bradford says Cincinnati grew from 2000 in 1810 to 24,000 in 1830. The people of Cincinnati were busy building a city in the wilderness. Naturally there was no large leisure class to amuse Mrs. Trollope, few of the amenities of unhurried living. Everywhere was raw newness where she wanted mellow age. What impresses her most is the men's lack of manners, the social segregation of the sexes, the I'm-as-good-as-you democracy of all. The vitality of Middle Western life made no appeal to her.

The fancy goods store was anything but a success; so, after two years in Cincinnati, the Trollopes decided to go home. They embarked on the "Lady Franklin" for Wheeling, a flourishing town already known for its glass making. Then it was "the point at which most travellers leave the Ohio to take the stages which travel the mountain road to the Atlantic cities." Here the Trollopes who had traveled some 2000 miles in the United States took their first American stage.

* * *

THEIR ROUTE LED southwest through Washington and Brownsville, Pennsylvania, to Cumberland, Maryland. Mrs. Trollope was enchanted with the scenery of the Alleghenies, the profusion of laurel, rhododendron, azalea, sumac, kalmia, cedars, and hemlock. The second day out from Wheeling they dined on the highest point of the road, 2846 feet above sea level, on wild turkey and mountain venison. Today the mountains are there, but it's hot dogs and hamburgers for this generation. That afternoon they came in sight of the Monongahela, a river as lovely as its name. Descending the last ridge of the Alleghenies, they reached Hagerstown from which they went on to Baltimore.

Their journeys between the Atlantic cities again reveal how general travel by water was in these times. The Trollopes went from Baltimore to Washington via the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac, passing Mount Vernon on the way. In the same manner they journeyed from Baltimore to Philadelphia, going by boat from Baltimore across the Chesapeake Bay to the entrance of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Through the canal, they sailed up the Delaware to Philadelphia. In Philadelphia Mrs. Trollope admired most the United States Bank and the waterworks in the Schuylkill at Fair Mount, now Fairmount Park. The beautiful Independence Hall group she found unimpressive: "The State House has nothing externally to recommend it." She visited the nineteenth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy, and saw Mr. Booth play "Lear" at the Chestnut Street Theater. She thought the whole performance "very bad," but the market she found "the very perfection of a market." Prices were about the same as in Paris, certainly much cheaper than in London.

* * *

THE TROLLOPES WENT from Philadelphia to New York by a way that seems strange to us today. First they sailed up the Delaware, past the estates of the exiled monarch, Joseph Bonaparte, to Trenton. Then by stage from Trenton to New Brunswick on the Raritan River, where they got a boat which took them down the Raritan to New York. Bradford tells us that they could have gone from Trenton to New Brunswick by way of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and I daresay there was much travel that way. The stage was pretty bumpy.

New York she found superior to all the cities of America, "as much superior to every other in the Union as London to Liverpool." "Situated on an island, which I think it will one day cover, it rises, like Venice from the sea, and like the fairest of cities in the days of her glory, receives into its lap tribute of all the riches of the earth."

But, before they returned to England, the Trollopes must see Niagara. They went from New York to Albany by boat. She had heard so much about the beauty of the Hudson that she expected to be disappointed. She wasn't. From Albany to Buffalo they travelled partly by stage, partly by the Erie Canal. The Trollopes were true travelers, not trippers: they stayed four days at the Falls:

> We drenched ourselves in spray; we cut our feet on the rocks; we blistered our faces in the sun; we looked up the cataract, and down the cataract; we perched ourselves on every pinnacle we could find; we dipped our fingers in the flood at a few yards' distance from its thundering fall; in short, we strove to fill as many niches of memory with Niagara, as possible.

In other words, they did the Falls thoroughly. Not so the Americans. "Many parties arrived in the morning, walked to the Falls, returned to the hotel to dinner, and departed by the coach immediately after it." Our national habit of haste and hurry was already formed.

* * *

HOME IN ENGLAND, Mrs. Trollope wrote out her impressions of America. The book, when it appeared, caused something of a sensation here. Our ancestors were much more sensitive than we; with age we have grown more critical of ourselves and hence more tolerant of the criticism of others. Then, too, most of Mrs. Trollope's charges against us have disappeared with time. She saw the rawness, but missed the humor of American life a hundred years ago. We are only grateful to the mother of Anthony Trollope for the picture she has left us of early nineteenth-century America, its scenery, its customs, and its manners.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

PORTRAIT OF AN UNKNOWN LADY, *by Matteo Civitali*

MATTEO CIVITALI, a sculptor, born at Lucca in 1435, probably got his training in the city of Florence where he was a contemporary of Desiderio da Settignano; and, although no records indicate who was his master, a certain affinity in their works leads one to think that he may have worked under the same masters as Desiderio himself. In any case, if the belief that Matteo studied in Florence be correct, they both came under the influences then abroad in the wonderful city, when prodigious works in painting, sculpture and architecture were coming every day into being.

Matteo's earliest works were done in his native city of Lucca, but in 1491 he made six statues for the cathedral of Genoa. These being for the chapel of John the Baptist, patron of the city, the subjects chosen were Adam, Eve, the prophets Isaiah and Habakkuk and Zacharias and Elizabeth. These six statues are among his most celebrated works.

In this portrait head of an "Unknown Lady," now in the National Museum in the Palazzo del Bargello, Florence, Matteo gives a vivid presentation of a gentlewoman of the *quattrocento*, and of the characteristic costume and coiffure of the period. The pleated underdress, the mantle or outer robe with its embroidered border, the jewel at the neck, the heavy gold chain, the massive ring on the finger, these are all features familiar in the portraits of the time. So, too, is the style of the hairdressing, the loosely parted front locks being held in position by a band across the forehead, such as is seen in a famous portrait of a Milanese beauty by Leonardo da Vinci (now in the Louvre in Paris), and in other contemporary portraits. The back hair is closely bound into a stiff queue, which hangs rigidly clear of the neck and somewhat detracts from the grace of the head.

What has been styled the "cold and literal method" of Civitali is evident in this portrait, which, despite its beauty, lacks the vivid grace and charm that some of his contemporaries instilled into their work. It is none the less a noble and a decorative work, poised, forceful, affording a fine portrayal of a lady of five centuries ago.

Bluebells Beyond the Timber-Line

OUR last frontier — Alaska — the land of mystery—the land of hidden gold and wealth untold—guarded to-day as for centuries past by high and rugged snow-capped mountain ranges—by rough and turbulent rivers—by crackling, booming glaciers. . . .

Never, never will I forget the acres and acres of brilliant fireweed—orchid and magenta in its coloring—spreading its brilliance over the rolling valleys of the Richardson trail—deepened here by a passing cloud—and yet beyond in fiery glow under the rays of the afternoon sun.

Climbing, as I have, under the very face of a glacier, I've stooped and from a protected spot picked bluebells growing there high up amidst the crags and rock and stunted grass—up beyond the timber-line.

Often have I hunched myself upon the skyline where bedrock thrusts its face above the surface—and there gazed in wonder at the rainbow coloring of the mountainsides. Dame Frost had perhaps made an early August pilgrimage upon those lower slopes and painted with her skillful hand a pastel blanket of rare texture. A growth of small but hardy leaves, close cropped, crowded one another in thick and spreading areas: leaves that were crimson, red, cerise, yellow, brown, and all the shades of green, dotted here and there by different-colored mosses and the gray of weather-beaten rock.

High, high above, and still beyond, across a lesser canyon, were peaks upon peaks of sharp and jagged mountain-tops reaching like stalagmites toward the sky, gray in ragged surfaces, white in coverings of snow. At one side might be a long and slaty slide; at another, perhaps, is the face of some bold, terrible glacier—working, ever working inch by inch from mountainous reservoirs gravitating to the lower reaches—changing at last into a milky torrent rumbling down a gorge through cliff-bound canyons—out onto the bars of the gathering river—and thence on, on to the Yukon and the sea, carrying in its writhing embrace millions upon millions of tons of sediment, brush and trees uprooted.

I sit there on that sky-line—hunched and gazing far above and below. I carefully examine the rolling tundra below and pick up a herd of grazing caribou—perhaps beyond I see a grizzly feeding in the blueberry patches, or in among the timbered slopes I spy some wily black bear grubbing for tender roots.

I shift my glasses to a rocky bench across the gorge and find a flock of mountain sheep sleeping or watching lazily—feeling secure in their high recesses. I hear from a near-by slope the clear whistle of a marmot, while close at hand two gophers are chattering and whisking in and out about a pile of rocks.

A cloud settles down and envelopes us in a cold damp mist; we move and wind our way back toward camp and supper.

It is pictures such as these that are imprinted within one's inner being and quietly and forcefully come to rest in the treasure-chests of one's remembrance forever after.—WENDELL ENDICOTT, in "Adventures in Alaska and Along the Trail." (New York: Stokes.)

Old Ways in Tahiti

DOWN the famous Broom Road from Papeete, the road traveled by Melville and Loti, by Stevenson and Stoddard and Gauguin, by LaFarge and Brooke and many another, you pass through thick and scented foliage heavy with the breath of the tiare and the hinano and the faro flowers. You catch glimpses of the far-reaching Pacific past bits of gleaming, palm-shaded beaches; and occasionally you glance upward to mighty castellated, weather-eroded peaks whose summits are veiled in a haze delicate as the mists from a mountain cataract.

You are perhaps one of a merry company who sing, as the motorcar rolls leisurely along, with all the spontaneous joy of a happy canary on a May morning. There are guitars and accordions and ukeleles, and such a merry clamor withal that every man at work in the fields and coconut groves along the way hastens to the roadside to give greeting.

By and by, then, we come to Mo-u's place. Now Mo-u is a link with the old Tahiti, a symbol of a vanished past, a reminder of the days when every white stranger was the guest of all Tahiti individually and collectively, and properly honored with the best that anyone had to offer. Mo-u has been host to the great and he is known all over the world. He has figured in a dozen books and a hundred stories and, wherever world-wanderers gather, you are apt to hear mention of him. His father was a host to Stevenson and his grandfather to Loti, while he himself was a friend of Rupert Brooke as he is today of Maugham and Service and Hall and Priestley.

And so to Mo-u's we come for a Tahitian dance and merrymaking of the almost forgotten sort. There is a large half-open thatch house, its roof a dome-shaped covering of woven fronds of the sugarcane, its floor of palm tree boards worn smooth by the feet of many dancers, its sides open to the milk-warm trade breeze which mingles with "the soft scents which idly stray o'er the quiet warm lagoon."

M. T. G.

ΟΔΗΓΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πᾶς τις ἔχει ἀνάγκην ὁδηγίας. Ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ὥραν τῆς ἡμέρας καλούμεθα νὰ ἀποφασίσωμεν τί νὰ κάμωμεν, πότε νὰ τὸ κάμωμεν, καὶ πῶς νὰ τὸ κάμωμεν. Εὑρισκόμεθα διηνεκῶς ἀντιμέτωποι τῆς ἀνάγκης τοῦ νὰ ἐκλέξωμεν ἕνα στάδιον δράσεως. Πᾶς τις ἐπιθυμεῖ νὰ ὁδηγῆται ὀρθῶς, ἔρχεται δὲ καιρὸς εἰς τὴν πεῖραν παντὸς ἀνθρωπίνου ὄντος κατὰ τὸν ὁποῖον τοῦτο αἰσθάνεται τὴν ἀνάγκην νὰ στραφῇ πρὸς μίαν δύναμιν πέραν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης. Ὅταν ὅλα τὰ ἄριστα καταστρωθέντα σχέδιά του ναυαγήσουν, ἐξ ἐνστίκτου στρέφεται πρὸς μίαν δύναμιν πέραν καὶ ὑπεράνω ἑαυτοῦ. Τοῦτο δυνατὸν κατ' ἀρχὰς νὰ γείνῃ τυφλῶς, αὐτὴ ὅμως αὕτη ἡ στροφὴ πρὸς μίαν δύναμιν πέραν καὶ ὑπεράνω τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης θελήσεως καὶ διανοίας εἶναι ἐν ἑαυτῇ εὔελπι σημεῖον.

Μία εἰλικρινὴς ἐπιθυμία οὐδέποτε μένει ἄνευ ἀμοιβῆς· μία τιμία ἔρευνα οὐδέποτε μένει ἄκαρπος. Ὅτι ὑπάρχει θεία νοημοσύνη ἱκανὴ νὰ ὁδηγῇ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὀρθῶς εἶναι γεγονὸς ἐπαναλαμβανόμενον συχνὰ εἰς τὰς Γραφάς. Εἰς τὸν Ἡσαΐαν ἀναγινώσκομεν (30:21), "Καὶ τὰ ὦτα σου θέλουσιν ἀκούει ὄπισθέν σου, λέγοντα, Αὕτη εἶναι ἡ ὁδὸς, περιπατεῖτε ἐν αὐτῇ."

Πολλαὶ περιπτώσεις θείας ὁδηγίας, προστασίας καὶ κυβερνήσεως δύνανται νὰ εὑρεθοῦν εἰς τὴν Βίβλον. Περιπτώσεις π.χ. ἀνθρώπων οἵτινες μὲ τὸ νὰ στραφοῦν πρὸς τὴν θείαν σοφίαν ὡδηγήθησαν ἐκ τοῦ κινδύνου πρὸς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, ἐκ τῆς στερήσεως πρὸς τὴν ἀφθονίαν, ἐκ τῆς ἀποτυχίας πρὸς τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν, ἐκ τοῦ σκότους πρὸς τὸ φῶς, ἐκ τῆς ἀσθενείας πρὸς τὴν ὑγείαν. Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἄπειρος Ἀγάπη, ἡ δὲ δημιουργία Του εἶναι ἡ ἐκδήλωσις τῆς Ἀγάπης. Τί τούτου φυσικώτερον, ὁ Θεὸς, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι Ἀγάπη, νὰ φρουρῇ, νὰ ὁδηγῇ, καὶ νὰ κυβερνᾷ τὴν δημιουργίαν Του ὀρθῶς;

Ἀφοῦ ἡ ὁδηγία τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι βεβαία καὶ ἔχει ἀποδειχθῇ εἰς πολλὰς περιπτώσεις, γεννᾶται τὸ ἐρώτημα, Πῶς δύναται νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ ἡ ὁδηγία αὕτη, ἢ νὰ ἐξασφαλισθῇ ἡ θεία διεύθυνσις; Ἐπὶ τοῦ σημείου τούτου ἡ ἀποκάλυψις τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἔχει ὑψίστην σπουδαιότητα καὶ ἀνεκτίμητον ἀξίαν, διότι μᾶς δεικνύει καθαρὰ τί ἀπαιτεῖται πρὸς ἐξασφάλισιν τῆς θείας διευθύνσεως πάντοτε καὶ εἰς πᾶσαν περίστασιν.

Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 331 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ Mary Baker Eddy, εὑρίσκομεν τὸν πολύτιμον αὐτὸν λίθον τῆς ἀληθείας: "Αἱ Γραφαὶ ἐπάγονται ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι τὰ πάντα-ἐν-πᾶσι. Ἐκ τούτου ἕπεται ὅτι τίποτε δὲν κατέχει πραγματικότητα ἢ ὕπαρξιν ἐκτὸς τοῦ θείου Νοῦ καὶ τῶν ἰδεῶν Αὐτοῦ." Ὁ Νοῦς οὗτος εἶναι παντεπόπτης, παντογνώστης, καὶ κυβερνᾷ τὸ πᾶν. Ἡ κυβέρνησις τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ὑπερτάτη, ἡ σοφία Του ἀλάνθαστος, ἡ δρᾶσις Του ἀδιάλειπτος. Κατὰ τὰς Γραφάς, ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐπλάσθη καθ' ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἀντανακλᾷ καὶ ἐκδηλώνει πάσας τὰς ἰδιότητας τοῦ Νοῦ. Ὁδηγεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ὑποστηρίζεται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ὅταν ἡ συνείδησις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου διαποτίζεται μὲ τὰς αἰωνίους αὐτὰς ἀληθείας, φωτίζεται πνευματικῶς· τὸ θεῖον φῶς τῆς Ἀληθείας φωτίζει τὸν δρόμον του, καὶ ἡ ἀκτινοβολία τοῦ καλοῦ ὁδηγεῖ πρὸς τὰ ἐμπρός.

Ἡ πρώτη ἀνάγκη εἶναι ἡ ἀπόκτησις πνευματικῶν ἰδιοτήτων. Πᾶσα πρᾶξις εἶναι ἀπόρροια σκέψεως· ἐφ' ὅσον δὲ ἡ σκέψις εἶναι πλήρης καλοῦ ἢ πνευματικῶν ἰδιοτήτων, ἀναποφεύκτως θὰ ἐξωτερικευθοῦν αὗται εἰς ἀλάνθαστον ὁδηγίαν καὶ ὀρθὴν διαγωγήν. Ἐφ' ὅσον τὸ φῶς τῆς πνευματικότητος εἰσέρχεται, τὸ σκότος τοῦ ὑλισμοῦ καὶ τῆς συγχύσεως ἀντικαθίσταται ὑπὸ διαυγοῦς σκέψεως. Ἡ βασικὴ ἀνάγκη εἶναι ἡ ἀπόκτησις πραότητος, ταπεινοφροσύνης, ἀνιδιοτελείας, καὶ εὐμαθείας, ὅταν δὲ αἱ ἰδιότητες αὗται κατέχουν τὴν ὑψίστην θέσιν εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν μας ἡ ὀρθὴ ὁδὸς εἶναι εὐδιάκριτος.

Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 10 τοῦ "The People's Idea of God" (Ἡ περὶ Θεοῦ ἰδέα τοῦ Λαοῦ) ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει, "Ἡ σκέψις, εἶναι ἡ οὐσία μιᾶς πράξεως, καὶ τὸ ἰσχυρότερον στοιχεῖον τῆς δράσεως". Ἡ ἀληθινὴ εὐγένεια θὰ ἐκδηλωθῇ εἰς εὐγενῆ δρᾶσιν· ἡ φιλανθρωπία εἰς ἔργα ἀγάπης· αἱ ἀγαθαὶ ἐπιθυμίαι, εἰς ἀγαθὰς πράξεις· ἡ ταπεινόφρων ὑπακοὴ εἰς τὸν Θεόν, εἰς σοφὰς κινήσεις· ἡ μειλιχιότης, εἰς ὠφελίμους λόγους καὶ ἔγκαιρον δραστηριότητα. Αἱ ὀρθαὶ ἰδέαι οὐδέποτε ἀποπλανοῦν, οὔτε παρεκτρέπουν, οὔτε ἐπιφέρουν σύγχυσιν.

Χριστιανός τις Ἐπιστήμων εἰργάζετο εἰς μίαν μεγάλην βιομηχανικὴν ἐπιχείρησιν. Εἰς τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ταύτην ἀπεδίδετο μεγάλη σημασία εἰς τὴν φιλοφροσύνην, τὴν φρόνησιν, καὶ τὴν ἀνιδιοτελῆ συμπεριφορὰν πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους. Εἰλικρινὴς προσπάθεια κατεβάλλετο ὅπως αἱ ἰδιότητες αὗται ἀποτελοῦν τὴν βάσιν ὅλων τῶν καθημερινῶν ἀσχολιῶν τῶν ἐργαζομένων. Ὁ ἰδιοκτήτης ὁ ἴδιος ἠγωνίζετο διηνεκῶς νὰ δίδῃ τὸ παράδειγμα. Μίαν ἡμέραν ἀνεπτύχθη μία ἰδέα ἡ ὁποία, τεθεῖσα εἰς πρακτικὴν ἐφαρμογήν, ἀνεστάτωσεν ἐντελῶς τὴν βιομηχανίαν ἐκείνην καὶ ἔγειναν ἔκτοτε ἀφορμὴ νὰ προστατευθοῦν καὶ νὰ εὐλογηθοῦν ἑκατομμύρια ἀνθρώπων. Μολονότι εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐθεωρεῖτο ἀκατόρθωτος καὶ φαντασιώδης, ἡ ἰδέα αὕτη ἀπεδείχθη ἐπιτυχὴς εἰς τὴν πρᾶξιν, μὲ τὰ προαναφερθέντα εὐεργετικὰ ἀποτελέσματα. Τὸ σπουδαῖον ἦτο νὰ ἔχουν τὴν ὀρθὴν σκέψιν, κατόπιν ἡ ὀρθὴ ἐκδήλωσις ἠκολούθησεν ἀκάθεκτος. Ἡ πλήρης καλωσύνης συνείδησις δὲν εἶναι δυνατὸν παρὰ νὰ ἐκδηλώνῃ ὅ,τι εἶναι καλόν.

Ἡ ἀλάνθαστος ὁδηγία τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι πάντοτε προσιτὴ δι' ἐκείνους τῶν ὁποίων ἡ μόνη ἐπιθυμία εἶναι νὰ ἀντανακλοῦν Αὐτὸν καὶ νὰ εὐλογοῦν τοὺς συνανθρώπους των. Ὅπως δὲ μᾶς λέγει ἡ Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, Ἀναμμικτα, σελὶς 347), "Ὅσοι δὲν γνωρίζουν ἄλλο θέλημα ἐκτὸς τοῦ ἰδικοῦ Του, πιάνουν τὴν χεῖρα Του, καὶ ἐκ τῆς νυκτὸς τοὺς ὁδηγεῖ εἰς τὸ φῶς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE is in need of guidance. Every hour of the day we are called upon to decide what to do, when to do it, and how to do it. The necessity of choosing a course of action constantly confronts us. To be led aright is the desire of everyone, and there comes a time in the experience of every human being when he feels impelled to turn to a power beyond the human. When all his best laid plans have gone awry, he instinctively turns to some power beyond and above himself. This may be blindly done at first, but the very turning to a power beyond and above the human will and intellect is in itself a hopeful sign.

A sincere desire never goes unrewarded; an honest seeking never falls fruitless. That there is divine intelligence capable of leading men aright is a fact that is iterated and reiterated throughout the Scriptures. In Isaiah we read (30:21), "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it."

Many instances of God's guidance, protection, and government may be found in the Bible. We are told of those who through turning to divine wisdom were led away from danger to security, from lack to abundance, from failure to success, from darkness to light, from disease to health. God is infinite Love, and His creation is the manifestation of Love. What is more natural than that God, who is Love, should guard, guide, and govern His creation aright?

Since God's guidance is assured and has been proved in many instances, the question remains, How is that guidance to be attained, or divine direction secured? It is here that the revelation of Christian Science is of transcendent importance and priceless value, for it shows us clearly what is requisite in order to secure God's direction at all times and under all conditions.

On page 331 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we find this gem of truth: "The Scriptures imply that God is All-in-all. From this it follows that nothing possesses reality nor existence except the divine Mind and His ideas." This Mind is all-seeing, all-knowing, and all-governing. God's government is supreme, His wisdom unerring, His activity unfailing. According to the Scriptures, man is made in God's likeness. He reflects and manifests all the qualities of Mind. He is guided by God, governed by God, and sustained by God. When one's consciousness is permeated with these eternal truths, it is spiritually illumined; the divine light of Truth shines on one's path, and the radiance of good guides onward.

The primary requisite is the gaining of spiritual qualities. All action is the outgrowth of thought; and as thought is filled with good or spiritual qualities, these will inevitably externalize themselves in unerring guidance and right conduct. As the light of spirituality comes in, the darkness of materiality and confusion is replaced by clarified thinking. The basic requirement is the gaining of meekness, humility, selflessness, and teachableness, and when these qualities are uppermost in consciousness the right way is clearly seen.

On page 10 of "The People's Idea of God" Mrs. Eddy states, "Thought is the essence of an act, and the stronger element of action." True nobility will eventuate in noble action; lovingkindness, in loving deeds; gracious desires, in gracious acts; a humble listening to God, in wise moves; gentleness, in helpful words and timely activity. Right ideas never mislead, misdirect, nor cause confusion.

A Christian Scientist was engaged in a large manufacturing business. In that business great stress was laid upon kindness, thoughtfulness, and unselfish consideration of others. An earnest effort was made to have these noble qualities underlie all the daily activities of the workers. The owner himself was constantly striving to exemplify these qualities. One day an idea was unfolded which, put to practical use, completely revolutionized this industry and has since been the means of protecting and blessing millions of people. Although at first considered impractical and visionary, the idea was successfully proved in actual demonstration, with the beneficent results previously mentioned. The main thing was to have the right thought, then the right manifestation irresistibly followed. The consciousness imbued with goodness must bring forth that which is good.

God's unfailing guidance is ever available to those whose only desire is to reflect Him and bless their fellow men. And as Mrs. Eddy tells us (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 347), "Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

The Wave

THIS wave that velvetly assaults the shore
Is one with Summer now forevermore.

It nourishes alike wild pea and wilder rose;
And lays its length to sleep where undertows

No more can suck the crested substance back,
Nor any tide renew its graven track.

And what was early but a house of foam
Will build a flower an enduring home.

This wave that velvetly assaults the shore
Is one with Summer now forevermore.

JOHN RITCHEY

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Holiday Island

By Margaret Gibbs

The toys—Billy, the clown; Geraldine, the best doll; Thomas, the tin soldier; Emily, the rag doll, and Albert, the wooden duck—were so tired of staying in the attic, where they were put when the children outgrew them, that they packed a few things to start housekeeping with, climbed into a toy airplane and flew away. They came down on an island in a lake, which they named Holiday Island, and found caves to live in. One day they came on a wild Teddy Bear, who became quite friendly. This annoyed Albert, who wanted to be the only "animal" in the party. So Albert ran away.

Chapter Four

WHEN Albert paddled off down stream alone, he went so fast that he was round the corner and out of sight of the others in no time. Soon he reached the point where the stream ran into the lake. Here the rushes grew thick and tall. Following a narrow channel between two large clumps Albert presently found himself in a tiny pool quite hidden from sight.

"I'll rest here a little while," he said to himself.

He had not been there long, when he heard voices calling, "Albert! Albert! Where are you? Albert!"

"Shan't answer," he muttered. and he sat sulking there until at last the voices died away.

After a time he began to wonder what he should do next.

"When a fowl runs away where does a fowl run to?" he asked himself. "I could go absolutely anywhere, of course—right across the lake, if I liked. Wonder if it is far?"

He peered between the rushes, and then he saw something that made his heart go bumperty-bump-bump. Sailing along toward his hiding place, as calmly as if it were a new kind of boat, came Geraldine's best hat.

Forgetting that he was hiding, Albert scuttled round the clump of reeds to get a better view. Yes, it certainly was Geraldine's hat. He watched it coming slowly nearer and nearer.

To Save or Not to Save

"I could save that hat," he said, slowly. "Quite easily, I could. But I shan't. I should think not! No, indeed!"

Now the hat was almost abreast of him.

"Of course it's a nice hat," said Albert. "Geraldine will be sorry to lose it, but I don't care. It serves her right for making me mind it while they all went climbing trees.

"Of course if I hadn't run away I would have saved it—only I have run away. You can't run away from people because of a horrid Teddy Bear, and then go about rescuing their hats. No, you can't."

And he let the hat drift right past him.

No sooner had it gone, however, than he wished he had stopped it. He forgot all about Teddy Bear, and could only remember how proud Geraldine had been of her best hat. He might have saved it for her, and now it was too late.

But was it too late? The hat was a good way off, but perhaps he could still catch it up.

Suddenly he set off down the lake in pursuit. It was a long swim, but he did not mind; he felt happier than he had been all day. As he went he decided what to do. He would rescue the hat, take it back to the cave, and then creep off again, leaving it to be found by the toys next morning. Perhaps they would guess who had brought it.

At last he came up with the hat, and making a grab caught it in his beak.

"Hurrah!" he thought. "And now for home."

But it was not as easy as he expected. The hat was a large one, and he found he could not possibly carry it in his beak all the way. At last, after much puffing and pushing, he managed to get behind it, so that he could push it with his chest as he swam.

Ooo dear," he panted, as he struggled along. "Oo dear! this is hard. But I'll manage it."

He had almost reached the point where the stream ran into the lake when—plop!—a huge green frog leaped from the bank clean onto the crown of the precious hat.

Albert was so astonished that he almost lost his treasure again.

Albert Deals With a Frog

"Get off," he gasped, recovering himself. "Get off, Frog!"

"Shan't!" said the Frog, impudently. "What do you think you are?"

"Me?" squeaked the little duck. "I'm Albert, of course. Get off, I tell you. I'm in charge of this hat."

But the Frog would not move.

"You are only a toy duck," he teased. "I'm not afraid of you!"

"But you are sitting on Geraldine's hat," protested Albert. "Oh do get off—please. You are spoiling it."

"I don't care two tadpoles how spoiled it is," replied the Frog, declining to move.

Albert looked at him helplessly. He felt sure that ducks ought not to be afraid of frogs, but rather the other way round. Only, it was such a very large frog, and after all, he was only a toy duck. Still, something had to be done. He screwed up his courage—tight.

"For the last time, Frog," he demanded, "will you get off Geraldine's best hat?"

"No," said the Frog, bluntly.

"Then," said Albert, sternly, "I shall PUT you off," and catching the astonished frog by the leg, he flung him far into the lake.

Plop-splosh, he went.

"And now be off, you frog, you!" shouted Albert, as he paddled triumphantly away with the hat.

"Things are easy when you just do them," he told himself, gaily.

He decided to keep to the water as long as possible, as it would be easier, and he swam straight on until he reached the little bathing beach opposite the cave.

"Now," said Albert to himself, "I've got to land."

It was a bit of a tussle, landing that hat. First he pushed it into a nook among the reeds, wedging it firmly so that it would not float off again; next, he clambered on shore himself, and then, taking the hat by the brim, he backed away from the water's edge, dragging it after him. Pushing, pulling, tripping, stumbling, at last he reached the mouth of the cave. All was dark and silent; the toys had gone to bed.

"I simply can't get it over the barricade," gasped Albert, as he sank down, panting, beside his burden.

After a little while he picked himself up again.

"I—I'd better be going, I suppose," he said, and slowly turned away.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Laborers' Hire

Cool is the counter, and
Hot is the sun;
What if the yellow dog
Stretches out there?
Porches are swept
And dishes are done.
"Choc'lit," says John.

Cool is the fan in the
Corner, and cool
Glasses of syrup and
Soda and cream;
Better than chores and
Better than school.
"Vanilla," says Joan.

Cool is the counter, and
Hot is the sun;
Sue chooses strawberry,
Fred has got mint.
Earnings are glor'yus
When all's said and done.
"C'mon, dog," says John

A. J. S.

Rough Does Police Duty

"COME, Rough! Come, Rough! We are going to school!" Dick called from the back step one morning after he and Sister Judy had kissed mother good-by.

Around the corner of the house came a big yellow dog. A dog so large, in fact, that both Dick and Judy could have ridden on his back.

Rough had been one of the family ever since Dick and Judy could remember. A kind of nursemaid, Daddy always said. For when Dick and Judy had been babies, Rough had lain on the grass near by to watch that no harm came to them as they played.

Then the day came when Dick and Judy were old enough to go to school.

"Ding-dong! Ding-dong!" The school bell called from a few blocks away. It more than surprised Rough to see Dick and Judy start out of the yard and off up the street.

"Bark! Bark! Whatever are you doing?" Rough seemed to call after them. But Dick and Judy laughed and went right along.

"We have to go to school now," they called back to Rough.

Then, because mother had smiled and nodded and not called the children back, Rough knew that it must be all right. He waved his large yellow tail as though to say, "Well, then I shall go along and take care of you."

So up the street they went, Rough in the middle, waving his tail, Dick on one side and Judy on the other. When they reached the school, the big dog seemed to know that they would be safe inside, so he turned about and went home.

After that Rough took them to school each day. And so it was that Dick called him one morning from the back doorstep.

Up the street they went. On the first corner there was generally a smiling policeman in blue, waiting to see them safely across the street.

But this morning as they came near the corner the smiling policeman was not there. The corner was empty.

Soon from many ways children would be coming to school, and there was no policeman to direct them.

"Oh, well, we have Rough. He's as good as a policeman," said Dick.

"Yes, he is," said Judy

Then Judy thought of something.

"Why don't we tell Rough to stay here?" she asked Dick.

Now Rough was a very smart dog. He seemed to feel, too, that someone should stay on the corner.

"Bark! Bark!" he answered when Judy said, "You stay here and help the children, Rough."

He ran back across the street to meet a group of children as they reached the corner; then he looked up and down the street.

"Bark! Bark!" Rough wagged his big tail. "Come on!"

The children laughed and followed.

All that morning, until the last bell rang to tell him the children were safe inside the school, Rough waited at the corner. When at last the smiling policeman in blue did hurry up and take his place at the corner, Rough was still standing at his post.

"Thanks, old fellow," said the smiling policeman. "I guess I'll have to make you one of our police family."

And, sure enough, a day or two after that, the smiling policeman in blue put a silver tag on Rough's collar. The letters on it read:

THIS IS ROUGH. HE IS A GOOD POLICEMAN. DO AS HE SAYS.

Rough was very proud of his tag. Dick and Judy could tell that he was by the way he waved his large yellow tail when anyone looked at the tag.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Rough Ran Back to Meet a Group of Children

About Triads and Harmony

By Nicolas Slonimsky

THE word triad comes from the Latin tria, three. In music it means a chord of three notes, at the interval of a third from each other. Those that read this column on the first Monday in May will remember all about intervals, and they will understand the following description of various triads:

Major Triads have a major third between the bottom note and the middle one, and a minor third between the middle note and the top.

Minor Triads have a minor third between the bottom note and the middle one, and a major third between the middle note and the top.

Diminished Triads have two minor thirds.

Augmented Triads have two major thirds.

Diminished Triads are called so because from the bottom note to the top note there is a diminished fifth. Augmented Triads are called so because from the bottom note to the top note there is an augmented fifth.

Every scale, whether major or minor, has seven different notes, as you already know. On every note we can build a triad, by simply skipping every other note.

Scale:	A B C D E F G A B C D E F G
Minor Triad:	A C E
Diminished Triad:	B D F
Major Triad:	C E G
Minor Triad:	D F A

It is very important to know what kinds of Triads will come out from every note of a Major or a Minor scale. And it is even more important to be able to play these triads one after another so that they would naturally flow one into another.

The science that teaches us to do this correctly is called Harmony.

First Steps in Harmony

Here is the way to learn the first steps in Harmony. Get some sheets of paper of different colors, such as are used in kindergartens. Cut out a rectangular piece of each color, about the size of a white key on the piano.

Let us call these paper keys DO—RE—MI—FA—SOL—LA—SI. Let us make Do white, Re pink, Mi blue, Fa green, Sol bright yellow, La red, Si black.

Do is white, because it is the tonic, or the key note. It is the first note of a major scale. But Si is black; it is a leading tone to the white Key Note. After Si you must always play Do—White after Black.

Sol is bright yellow. It is called the Dominant, because, after the Tonic it is the most important note.

Fa (green) is the Sub-Dominant, for it lies just under the dominant. (Sub means under. For instance, the subway is under the way.) The other notes are not so important. We will see later why that is so.

Now, after we cut out several whites, pinks, blues, greens, yellows, reds and blacks, we can start on our harmony game. First, let us see what kind of triads we get on every note.

The Tonic Triad, Do — Mi — Sol (white — blue — yellow) is, of course, major, because it starts on the key note of a major scale and has a major third between its first and second notes.

The Subdominant Triad, Fa—La—Do, is also major, and so is the Dominant Triad, Sol—Si—Re.

But Triads beginning on Re, or on Mi, or on La, are minor.

As to the Black Triad, Si—Re—Fa, it is a Diminished One, and it is not used in Harmony at all, because of its dissonant character.

A Limerick About Triads

Now we understand why the Tonic, the Subdominant and the Dominant, are so important. They all make major triads in a major scale. But in a minor scale, the Tonic, the Subdominant and the Dominant form a minor triad. To make a limerick of it:

The Tonic, Subdominant, Dominant
In every key are most prominent.
In major they are major,
In minor they are minor,
But the minor harmonic has a major Dominant.

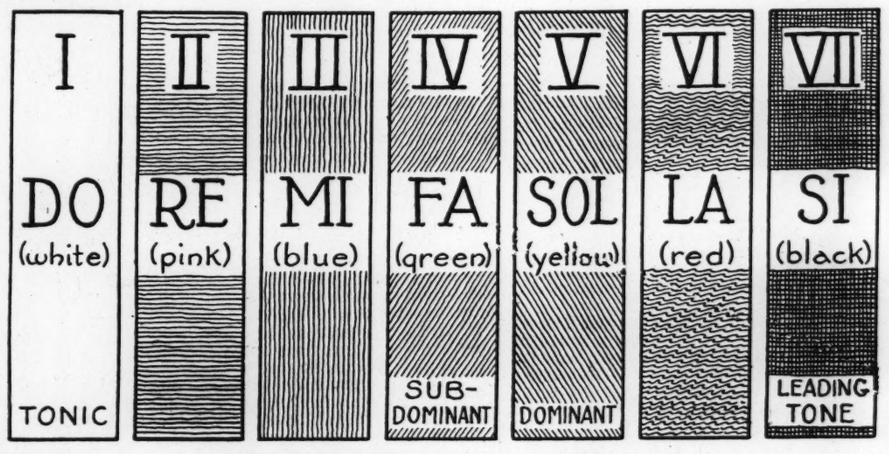
For those who are not so sure about their minor scales, here is a simple recipe: start your scale on La, and it will be a minor natural scale. For example:

LA, SI, DO, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA

In the harmonic minor scale Sol is raised, and is made Sol sharp. In a minor scale, La is the Tonic, Re is the Subdominant, Mi the Dominant and Sol sharp the leading tone.

The Tonic in every scale is always the first note, the Subdominant the fourth note, the Dominant the fifth, and the leading tone the seventh.

For instance, in D minor, D is the Tonic, G is the Subdominant, A is the Dominant, C sharp is the Leading Tone. Practice this in every scale you know, finding the Dominant and other important notes.



The Cutouts With Which We Play the Harmony Game

Making Chords

In Harmony it is usual to have four notes in every chord (that is why quartets are the best combinations for voices or instruments). Since Triads have only three notes each, the root note is used twice.

For instance, the Dominant Triad in a major key will be Sol—Si—Re—Sol. Let us take this Dominant Triad and connect it with the Tonic Triad which is Do—Mi—Sol—Do. Put on the table the cut-outs for Sol—Si—Re—Sol (yellow, black, pink, yellow). As long as you keep the Sol in the bass (the lowest note of the four) it will be a Dominant Triad. The other three cut-outs you may arrange in any order you please:

SOL—SI—RE—SOL
SOL—SI—SOL—RE
SOL—RE—SOL—SI
SOL—RE—SI—SOL
SOL—SOL—SI—RE
SOL—SOL—RE—SI

Now take the Do—Mi—Sol—Do Triad. Look at the cut-outs on the table, and compare them with the ones in your hand. You see that both have a yellow slip. It is called a Common Tone, because it is found in both chords. This common tone must stay on the same position in both chords.

The Bass Sol will go to Do, and we know that the black Si must go to the white Do. There remains only Re to be disposed of, and it will go to the only remaining note, Mi.

The seven notes of the scale (or, as they are usually called, degrees of the scale) are marked with the Roman figures, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII. The eighth note will be the same as the first, the Tonic, Do. So, instead of Do we can simply write I, instead of Sol, V, etc.

In a minor scale Roman figure I will be La (because La is the first note in a minor scale), V will be Mi, etc.

Using a Keyboard Chart

Now let us connect I and IV in a minor scale. This means connecting La—Do—Mi—La with Re—Fa—La—Re. First, we must shift the lowest note (bass), La to Re. Another La will be the common tone. It will stay where it was in the first chord. Do will go to Re, and Mi will go to Fa.

Try it on the piano.

There are rules in Harmony that forbid the so-called consecutive octaves. This means that if one Do is going to be Re, another Do in the same chord may not go to Re. It is important to know when there are no common tones between two triads. Chords next to each other, I and II, or II and III, III and IV, and so on, have no common tones. Let us connect the Subdominant Triad with the Dominant:

Fa—La—Do—Fa going to Sol—Si—Re—Sol.

The bass Fa goes to Sol. But there is another Fa. Because that Fa cannot go to Sol, it will have to go to the nearest other note, Re. The rest is easy. La goes to Sol, and Do goes to Si.

Now try this in the six different positions (first, Fa—La—Do—Fa, then Fa—La—Fa—Do, etc., as we did it before with the Sol chord), and go from every one of these six positions to the Sol—Si—Re—Sol chord. You will find that the bass will go up, and the three remaining notes will always go down.

If you go from V (Sol chord) to IV (Fa chord), then the bass will go down, and the three other notes will go up.

It always happens so when there are no tones in common between two chords—the bass will go opposite to the rest of the notes. And to make the whole thing clearer, put the colored cut-outs on the keys of the School Keyboard Chart, which looks like the keyboard of the regular piano, and which you can buy in any music store, and work out connections of all the six triads with one another. (There will be six triads, not seven, because the black Si triad is out.)

[This is the sixth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.]

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U. S. Silver Plans Called Harmful By Policy Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Retreat from an absolutely untenable silver policy which accomplished the opposite of almost everything it was intended to do has been under way quietly for some months by the Roosevelt Administration, according to an analysis of the United States silver policy made public here by the Foreign Policy Association.

The report, written by John Parke Young, states that the Treasury must have spent by June, 1936, close to $575,000,000, a sum larger than the total cost to date in construction and upkeep of the Panama Canal—"in acquiring a metal for which it has no need and which no one wants."

Policy Breaks Down

Faced with the complete breakdown of the policy after it had driven China off the silver standard, almost wrecking a valuable market for United States exports and provided a most welcome refuge for unwanted silver hoards of India the Administration, the report holds, has apparently decided to be satisfied with a price of 45 cents an ounce. Under the impetus of its silver buying the world price went to a peak of 81 cents in May, 1935.

"One of the principal aims of the silver policy," his report says, "was to stabilize the price of silver and to prevent wide fluctuations. During 1935 the price was artificially raised from 54 cents in February to 81 cents in May and then allowed to fall, reached 45 cents in January, 1936. At no previous time in the history of silver were the fluctuations so great as during 1935.

"From the currency point of view," he continues, "the silver being accumulated by the Treasury serves practically no useful purpose. For many years the Treasury has possessed excessive amounts of silver. Since this country is not on the silver standard, a silver reserve is of no more use than would be a hoard of any other commodity, such as copper or wheat. Silver cannot be said to 'support' paper money—even silver certificates—because certificate holders have no desire for redemption in silver.

Called Direct Inflation

"The issuance of this new money — about $700,000,000 — represents a direct inflation of the currency, tending to raise the level of commodity prices. The amount of inflation from this source is, on the other hand, not as serious as that resulting from Government deficit financing by borrowing from banks. The new certificates tend to increase member bank reserves at the Federal Reserve Banks, and in this manner permit potential inflation of considerable proportions."

One aim of the silver policy was to encourage foreign nations to utilize more silver in their monetary systems, Dr. Young also points out, adding: "The various nations, however, have shown no inclination to employ silver more extensively; on the contrary, China, the great silver-using country, was compelled to abandon the silver standard and dispose of large quantities of the metal from monetary and banking channels. For China the extensive and rapid rise in silver prices was a major disaster.

"Mexico was forced to call in its silver pesos in the spring of 1935, and substitute paper, because of the high silver value of the coins. Cuba was the only nation, apart from the United States, that bought any large amount of silver in 1935 for coinage purposes. Thus, instead of bringing monetization, the program has brought demonetization of silver.

"Another prominent aim was to increase the purchasing power of silver standard countries, particularly that of China, by raising the rice of silver. This proposition involved a well-recognized economic fallacy, as was pointed out by economists prior to the inauguration of the program. Raising the price of silver does not increase the purchasing power of silver standard countries, but on the contrary, interferes with trade and economic conditions."

Commodity Prices Increase 0.9 P. C. In Week of June 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.9 per cent during the week ended June 27, aided by sharp increases in prices of farm products and foods, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index rose to 79.4 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest average reached since the last week of April. The composite index for the week is 1.3 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 0.6 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to farm products and foods, textile products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities also advanced. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods declined fractionally. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

Raw material prices advanced 2.3 per cent during the week and are 3.7 per cent above the corresponding week of May. Finished products rose 0.4 per cent and semimanufactured articles increased 0.1 per cent.

The 0.4 per cent rise for the group of all commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) brought the index for this group up to the level of a year ago. Industrial commodities, represented by the large group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods," advanced only 0.1 per cent during the week but the present level is 1.2 per cent above the level of a year ago.

The largest increase during the week, 3.6 per cent, was registered by the farm products group. Grains advanced 9.3 per cent and livestock and poultry rose 2.5 per cent.

Important individual farm products for which higher prices were reported were cotton, apples, lemons, alfalfa hay, fresh milk at Chicago, peanuts, seeds, dried beans, and potatoes. Lower prices were reported for eggs.

The current farm products index, 80.2, is 5.7 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 4 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

Canada Best Buyer And Seller in May In U. S. Markets

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Canada was listed as both the best buyer and seller for markets of this country during May in a detailed study of exports and imports by the Commerce Department.

The study showed that merchandise moving out of this nation to 51 others during May was greater than for the like period of 1935, except to five nations. These were France, Portugal, Iran, the Gold Coast and Jamaica.

May imports, although above 1935 in aggregate, declined from last year's total from more than a score of countries.

Chief declines were from Japan, Brazil, Argentina, Netherlands, Chile and Columbia.

For the first five months of this year the 10 best customers of merchandise from this country ranked in order are the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Mexico, Cuba, Italy and Australia. Export totals range from more than $158,664,000 to the United Kingdom down to $26,610,000 to Australia.

Imports for the same five-month period this year show this country bought from nations of the world in this order: Canada, United Kingdom, Cuba, Japan, British Malaya, Philippine Islands, Brazil, China, Germany and the Netherlands Indies.

These ranged from Canadian exports to this country valued at $129,491,000 down to $26,411,000 from Netherland India.

Exports for five months this year were computed at $953,971,000 and imports at $958,469,000.

Shares' Value Rises Billion During June

NEW YORK (AP) — An increase last month of nearly a billion dollars in the market value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange is announced.

The exchange reported 1194 stock issues on July 1 had market value totaling $50,912,398,322. The total for June 1, with three fewer issues listed, was $49,998,732,557 and for July 1 last year $36,227,069,618.

The June upturn reflected the rally in the market following a late spring decline.

Borrowings by member firms against securities increased $18,545,402 to $988,543,241. But the ratio of loans to the market value of listed shares was unchanged at 1.94 per cent. The average share price was $38 against $37.35 on June 1 and $27.78 on July 1, 1935.

Decline in Steel Output Past Week Due to Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—While the daily operating rate of the steel industry as a whole the past week averaged around 74 per cent, or the highest in over six years, actually operations on a weekly basis fell over 6 points to around 67 per cent of capacity due to the July 4 holiday.

The increased activity, which is distinctly of a contra-seasonal sort, is explained in part by a desire to take advantage of the lower prices on certain steel products which were raised by $2 a ton on July 1 and by a growing apprehension of a clash between the steel union and the managements, inducing many buyers to stock up in anticipation of possible scarcity.

The demand from the automotive industry has held up remarkably well, there having been little recession in the high rate of auto output. At the same time, with the all-steel body, more steel is being used in the manufacture of a car.

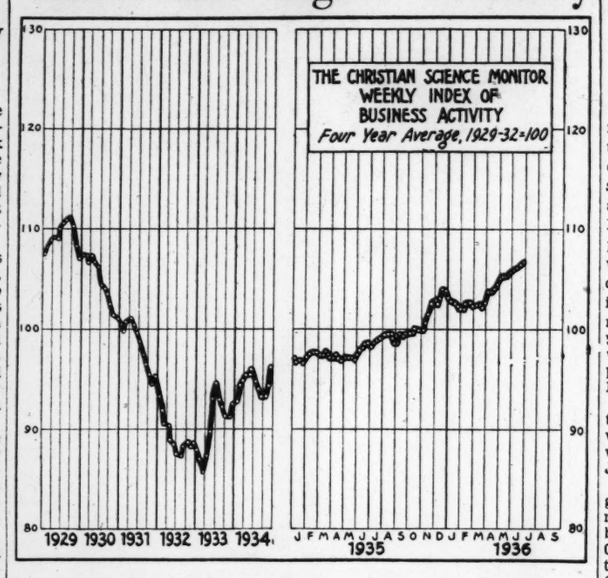
The railroads, too, have been steadily increasing orders for equipment, Southern Pacific's order for 18 new streamlined locomotives being an outstanding example. Demand for rails continues, though the bulk of the year's total has already been bought. Shipments for car building and repairing have increased. Orders for freight cars last month were put at 5220, making the six-month total 28,129, which compares with 6333 in the first half of 1935.

General industry also is ordering generously, with the call for construction steel, sheet piling, reinforcing bars and plates being reported far above that for the similar period of last year. Most of the demand is for public work, though a fair sprinkling of private orders have been received.

The use of tinplate continues high, with mills running at about 85 per cent, though the holiday cut down output. Buying of merchant-wire products has increased. Shipments of packers' can holds up at about the excellent volume of last year.

The magazine Steel stated that the daily average pig-iron output in June was 86,529 gross tons, up 0.85 per cent above May.

Monitor Business Index Again Moves Into Higher Territory



Business continues at a high rate of activity and The Christian Science Monitor weekly index registers another increase. The index advanced to 106.9 (prel.) on June 27 from 106.6 as reported on June 20 and compares with 98.6 on June 29, 1935.

Of the three series included in the index, electric power production and carloadings, as reported, showed an increase over the previous week while bank debits for centers outside New York City showed a decrease. They increased, however, after allowances for seasonal and intra-monthly fluctuations. Carloadings, after seasonal adjustment, remained unchanged and power production showed an increase.

Business continued to forge ahead during the week in practically all sections of the country, the exceptions being the drought-stricken areas. In fact the month of June ended with very few of the expected signs of the usual summer recession in business.

Continuing its contraseasonal upturn, electric power production moved to another new all-time peak. It was the third time in the history of the industry that the output of electricity exceeded the 2,000,000,000 kwh. figure. The total for the week ended June 27, 2,029,639,000 kwh., surpassed the like period of 1935 by 14.5 per cent. The factors responsible for the increase included heavy consumption by steel mills, heavy pumping operations in some sections of the west where there is a lack of rain and above-seasonal manufacturing activity. All major geographical centers reported gains over a year ago.

Carloadings for the week made a new all-time high for the year. Miscellaneous freight loadings totaled 289,805 for the week, an increase of 2883 over the previous week.

Steel production increased to 71½ per cent of capacity, Iron Age reports. This is the highest level since 1930, explained by the July 4 holiday, with some producers attempting to make up for the loss by heavier schedules.

Automobile production totaled 100,697 cars and trucks compared with 99,695 in the previous week and 59,380 in the like week of 1935, according to Cram's Reports. Totals for the first five months of this year were the highest for the like period in any past year.

Retail distribution continued to increase inspired by the demand for summer apparel and vacation goods. Part of the increase was also due to spending of bonus money. The month of June ended as one of the most successful months since pre-depression days. Sales estimated for the country as a whole were 12 to 18 per cent above 1935.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variations and related to the base, 1929-32 average, as 100:

	June 27,* 1936	June 20, 1936	June 29, 1935
Combined index	106.9	106.6	98.6
Bk debits outside NYC	97.2	96.9	94.8
Elec power prod.	125.2	124.6	108.4
Carloadings, misc.	98.4	98.4	92.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved in all directions last week. New highs and lows for the year were about equal in number. The averages had no trend. Chrysler starred, having again caught the imagination of traders with its expansion program. Steels did not reflect the really remarkable operating rate of 74 per cent, being depressed by labor trouble. Perhaps, it is even felt, in view of the C. I. O.'s threat to extend its organization work to the motor industry, a general strike might result. However, a silver lining was seen in the fact that the rift between the C. I. O. and the craft unions might make the outcome of any trouble more embarrassing to the Administration than to steel managements.

The search for dividend increases resulting from the new tax continued, with Allied Chemical, Gulf Oil, Aluminum Company, Harvester, Ward, etc., as possibilities. Preferred stocks with large dividend arrears are the favorites in this line of reasoning, however. Drought prospects share with strike-rumors the blame for offsetting in the market a good deal of the current favorable business news. Lehman's about-face improved the odds on Roosevelt from 7-5 to 8-5 and shrunk the odds against his carrying New York from 7-5 to 6-5.

Opinions differ widely as to the probable results of the Exchange's report to the Federal Reserve Board on the effect of Regulation T's 55 per cent initial margin requirement. The report showed that 47 per cent of all debit balances reported were frozen on May 28 and 16 per cent on the border line. The salient percentage figures were as follows:

	March 31	April 30	May 29
Frozen	48.2	55.7	47.3
Border-line	14.3	12.3	16.4

Speculative Activity Restrained

These figures roughly bear out the accuracy of previous private guesses. The improvement during May is of course due to the fact that a rising market brought many accounts above the water line again. The general fact which the figures demonstrate is that whether the purpose of the Reserve Board is to hold prices down or not, one unexpected result has been to hold speculative activity down, making the market so thin that investors get in or out only with difficulty. One guess is that the board may reduce the margin requirements to 50 per cent, the original figure sought by brokers before the three-prong margin rule was abolished. Another is that it may continue the "experiment" through a good part of the summer.

The decision in the Harriman bank case, absolving nine clearing house banks from paying their share of the Harriman depositors' losses, will have an important bearing on the future of the Clearing House association. Good opinion is that the ability of the Clearing House to meet future crises of its members has been practically ended.

Until the Harriman case it had been its proud boast that no member had ever failed or been permitted to fail. The method of action in crises left to it, however, by the court's decision is one which would probably defeat its own purpose. Emergencies demand centralized authority, and as was amply pointed out in the testimony, if the executives who framed the rather shadowy and fumbling support for the Harriman had consulted their boards of directors with the true facts, the Harriman's difficulties would have been all over the Street in no time. A secret shared with 500 men is soon news.

On the other hand, had the decision gone the other way the consequences might also be serious. So great would be the enhancement of the power of bank presidents secretly to bind their banks to the support of other members of the Clearing House that almost undoubtedly some of the banks would now be preparing to withdraw from the association. The fact is that the degree of responsibility involved in Clearing House membership had never been even sketchily defined. Now it has been.

Announcement by National City that it will retire its $50,000,000 preferred stock held by the R. F. C. brings the total of such recent local retirements to $125,000,000, of which $50,000,000 from the Chase and $25,000,000 from Manufacturers' Trust. Banks here originally sold about $200,000,000 of such issues to the R. F. C. to give moral support to the campaign to pump more capital into the country's weak banks. Most repaid quickly. Others kept the capital to maintain the 1-to-10 ratio with rapidly expanding deposits. Only about $3,600,000 is still outstanding.

June 30 bank statements again showed large gains, both in assets and in deposits. There was a considerable increase in loans and advances, which have been in a declining trend for years, but this increase was chiefly seasonal. On the other hand, the steady increase in holdings of government bonds was shown to have continued during the second quarter. The general increases in undivided profits showed that the banks had a favorable quarter of earnings, there having been no dividend cuts during the period.

The Federal Deficit

The Street paid little attention to Secretary Morgenthau's bedtime fiscal report except to indulge in numerous sarcastic remarks about its being jestingly called a "report to stockholders." After allowance for the bonus and the continuance of farm subsidies without the processing tax the deficit is actually smaller than was either officially or unofficially expected six months ago. Moreover it was predicted on this page on last December 24 that "the President's September budget estimate . . . for the current fiscal year may turn out to be his best budget guess to date" and so it has. On the other hand nobody in the Street expects the present Administration to ever balance the budget. McCarl's parting shots got a big hand here.

Bonus checks cashed by the 12 Reserve banks through Thursday totaled $932,000,000. The local Reserve Bank's monthly review says that the effect of the June 15 Treasury financing on the reserve positions of the member banks was the greatest on record.

There is talk of an increase in reserve requirements, to take advantage of the lull in Treasury financing requirements, now that the bonus is out of the way. Only routine refunding is expected Sept. 15, leaving the next major financing to Dec. 15. The New York banks would be hardest hit. The local Reserve has twice gone on record in favor of early increase, as a means of reducing excess reserves. The other alternative sale of the Reserve System's governments, is disliked here as too perilous for the gilt-edged bond market. Bankers are already beginning to discuss what should be done with the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund which automatically expires next Jan. 31.

U. S. Cloth Imports From Japan Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported imports of cotton cloth from Japan in May this year declined from the April total but represented a sharp increase over imports in the same month a year ago.

Tariff increases, amounting to an average of about 42 per cent, on several varieties of cloth from Japan went into effect June 20 and in unofficial quarters the heavy May imports were attributed in part to buying for stock prior to imposition of the tariff

The department listed May cotton textile imports from Japan at 5,510,000 square yards, of which 4,497,000 yards were bleached cotton and 1,013,000 yards were printed, dyed or colored cloth.

In 1935 the imports for May from Japan amounted to 3,186,000 yards, of which 2,461,000 yards were bleached cotton and 725,000 yards were printed, dyed or colored.

Imports the past April were 6,211,000 square yards.

Department statisticians estimated no comparisons of Japanese imports on the basis of the increased tariff duties would be available until late August.

Store Door Pick Up System Is Endorsed

NEW YORK (AP)—The Port of New York Authority, whose activities include operation of the huge Union Inland Freight Terminal, has endorsed the proposed store door pick up and delivery system of freight handling by the eastern railroads.

At a continued hearing before Interstate Commerce Commission examiners, H. M. Archer and Howard Hosmer, the Authority's counsel, Wilbur Lavoe, said it favored the plan, "with an allowance high enough to induce shippers to handle their own freight if they so desire."

He also requested that the Port Authority's freight station be included in the proposed tariffs.

China's 1936 Cotton Crop May Make Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cotton growers in China expect a crop of about 3,000,000 bales this year compared with 2,600,000 in 1935, according to a radiogram to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson in Shanghai. The average crop in the five years ending with the 1934 harvest was 2,471,000 bales.

Building in South Rises 80 Per Cent Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — A six-year record was set by aggregate contracts for building, engineering and construction in the 16 southern states during the first half of 1936, according to the Manufacturers' Record. Total valuation for this period was $423,355,000 compared with $235,653,000 for the like period of 1935 and with $261,979,000 awards in the first half of 1934. The six-month figure for this year was 80 per cent higher than the aggregate value of contracts let in the 1935 period and 61 per cent above the 1934 amount.

Awards in June also set a record, the total of $67,851,000, comparing with $44,099,000 in May, 1936, and with $45,503,000 and $27,263,000 for June 1935 and 1934 respectively.

Industrial plant construction aggregating $125,486,000 in the six-month period just ended exceeds by 187 per cent the total of $43,729,000, representing the value of industrial plant contracts awarded in the first half of 1935. No other major classification shows so striking a gain.

Many New Paper Plants

Paper plants under way and projected, calling for an outlay of $40,000,000, head the list of industries in the spotlight. The chemical industry is concentrating in the territory from Maryland to Texas.

The major industrial award last month was for a $5,000,000 paper mill at Charleston, S. C., for the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., of New York City. A $2,500,000 paper plant addition was started at Rivesville, W. Va., by the Monongahela-West Penn Power Co.

The large volume of industrial plant construction in the planned stage is most encouraging. A $12,000,000 paper mill project is proposed at a southern location; Brunswick, Ga., having been most prominently mentioned. The Tennessee Valley Authority will award contracts this month for a 12-mile access highway over which materials and machinery will be moved to the 300-foot-high Fowler Bend Dam to be built on the Hiwassee River in western North Carolina.

Locks to cost $1,000,000 are proposed at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Meanwhile, the War Department is awarding contracts for dredging, dikes, sea walls, levees and flood control and navigation works along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and many miles of waterways in the southern states, providing for the employment of firms specializing in many classes of construction.

General Building Gains

General biulding awards—in the main financed exclusively with private funds to July 1—call for an outlay of $45,701,000, which exceeds by 31 per cent the total of $34,847,000, representing like awards in the first six months of 1935.

Dwelling construction continues to gain, as is evidenced by the awards in six months this year totaling $20,514,000, compared with $18,369,000 in the like period of last year.

Apartment house and hotel construction features private building operations. Awards in six months this year amount to $14,187,000, compared with $7,519,000 in the first half of last year, thus registering nearly a 100 per cent gain.

Road building picked up substantially in the first six months of this year, as is indicated by the contract of $119,584,000, compared with $73,639,000 in the first half of 1935.

Public awards, too, figure in the increased activity in the South, running to $95,593,000 in the first half of last year. While city, county, government and state buildings put under contract this year total $63,351,000, compared with $41,789,000 last year, school buildings feature public building activity with awards of $32,242,000, compared with $12,692,000 in the first six months of 1935.

Southern Pacific's Equipment Orders Total $21,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Building plans for 18 locomotives, whose purchase was announced by the Southern Pacific Company last week, provide for introduction into western service of the most modern type of railroad equipment, according to an announcement by A. D. McDonald, president of the Southern Pacific.

Of the 18 locomotives, six will be of special streamlined design for high-speed passenger service, Mr. McDonald said. These are to be used in the train service between Los Angeles and San Francisco. The remainder are of the articulated-consolidation type employed primarily in fast freight movement and representing the most powerful railroad locomotive units in the world, it was added.

Orders for construction of the new locomotives, providing for needs growing out of increased freight and passenger business, follow closely upon the purchase of $8,000,000 worth of freight car equipment.

The streamlined passenger engines, to be built according to Southern Pacific's specifications by Lima Locomotive Works, Inc, will combine the best features of modern design and engineering skill, the announcement says. The 12 freight engines, orders for which have been placed with Baldwin Locomotive Works, will be of the cab-in-front design, developed by the company especially for use on its mountain divisions

"Purchase of the new locomotives brings Southern Pacific's own orders for, and participation in, equipment purchases within recent months to more than $21,000,000," it was said. "The total includes an order of $10,500,000 for Pacific Fruit Express refrigerator cars, followed by an $8,000,000 purchase of flat cars, gondola cars, stock cars, automobile, baggage and horse cars."

Work and Wages In Manufacturing Industry Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further improvement in employment and earnings in the manufacturing industry was shown during May, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Average hourly earnings in the 25 industries covered by the Conference Board's survey advanced the 61.2 cents in April to 61.4 cents in May. Average weekly earnings rose from $23.78 to $24.08 or 1.3 per cent. Employment increased 0.7 per cent; man hours, 1.2 per cent; pay rolls, 1.09 per cent, and hours of work, 0.5 per cent.

Improvement was indicated by a substantial increase in man hours in the case of the automobile, meat packing, lumber and mill work, electrical manufacturing, foundries, rubber, machines and machine tools, other foundry and machine shop products, and paint and varnish industries.

The improvement in the labor situation in May, 1936 as compared with May, 1935, is indicated by the following changes: Employment in the 25 manufacturing industries has increased 6.1 per cent; hourly earnings, 2.9 per cent; weekly earnings, 10.8 per cent; real weekly earnings or purchasing power, 8.5 per cent; man hours, 14.0 per cent, and pay rolls, 17.5 per cent.

Netherlands Bank Again Cuts Rate

AMSTERDAM, July 6 (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands reduced its discount rate today to 3 per cent from 3½ per cent.

It was the third ½ per cent reduction in two weeks and was made possible by improved conditions and the return of capital to the country.

The new rate goes into effect July 7.

Prices of Wheat Increase in All Big World Marts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The effect of the tremendous losses to spring wheat in our Northwest is beginning to show in the market. In the past few days prices have advanced rapidly at all leading world markets, but the domestic exchanges have moved upward more rapidly than Winnipeg and Liverpool.

On Thursday futures at Chicago all closed at the top limit of the day, five cents higher. Heavy profit taking was in evidence on the upturns, but buying has continued of large volume, and both realizing and hedging sales have been absorbed easily. Highes prices at Chicago for the week were made on Friday, although there was some recession from the top.

Drop in Crop Estimates

Private crop estimates showed a reduction of more than 100,000,000 bushels in the spring wheat crop since June 1, the average of July forecasts being 134,000,000 bushels against 236,000,000 bushels in June. Little hope is entertained that the Dakotas will have more than an extremely small crop now whether it rains freely or not.

The main interest in the wheat situation now centers in western Canada. For a year past the large Canadian stocks have been a big depressing influence in world markets. Fair progress has now been made in reducing the Dominion surplus, and if the growing crop should be short this season, it would alter the entire world position of wheat.

Private estimates now indicate a crop of 343,000,000 bushels spring wheat in Canada, but the critical period for Canadian wheat is ahead. Private and official crop advices now indicate that the Canadian spring wheat is in shape to go back rapidly in the event of adverse weather. The crop received a bad setback from drought and high temperatures in May, from which it has not recovered. With frequent rains a fair crop would be secured, but with dry and hot conditions deterioration would be rapid.

Small Carry Over

World's wheat carry over as of July 1 is estimated at 635,000,000 bushels, the smallest amount in nine years, and comparing with 856,000,000 bushels a year ago. These figures indicate how important the Canadian spring wheat outcome is. European buyers have counted confidently on being able to get all the wheat they need from Canada.

With a small crop, however, and the probable need for the United States to import wheat again the coming season, importers abroad may feel less assured of supplies, especially as the European crop outside of Russia is estimated to be 80,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Corn and other grains advanced with wheat, and substantial gains were recorded for the week, although there was some recession from the tops. According to private estimates, a finecorn crop is in prospects, 2,333,000,000 bushels but the critical period for corn is still ahead.

The oats crop was placed at 891,000,000 bushels and rye at only 28,000,000 bushels. In the case of rye the crop is below domestic requirements, but there is some concern over probable imports from Canada.

December corn reached sharply from the top, but old crop corn deliveries were strong, owing largely to the persistent buying of cash corn.

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Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1936

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 482,847,279.39
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)		622,644,698.07
State and Municipal Bonds		101,487,261.02
Other Bonds and Securities		106,256,881.28
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		551,930,592.23
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		25,024,316.25
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		4,725,000.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation		8,000,000.00
Bank Premises		53,583,623.68
Items in Transit with Branches		730,148.28
Other Assets		12,622,255.07
Total		$1,969,852,055.27

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,730,019,146.84
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	$55,799,956.02	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	10,367,534.70	45,432,421.32
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		3,554,280.23
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		6,314,587.57
Preferred Stock Dividend		626,137.81
Common Stock Dividend		3,100,000.00
Capital		
Preferred (Called for retirement on or before August 1, 1936)	$50,000,000.00	
Common	77,500,000.00	
Surplus	42,500,000.00	
Undivided Profits	10,805,481.50	180,805,481.50
Total		$1,969,852,055.27

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of June 25, 1936.

United States Government Obligations and other securities carried at $119,915,445.32 in the foregoing statement are deposited to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes required by law. On July 1, 1936, $49,093,000.00 Preferred Stock held by Reconstruction Finance Corporation was retired, leaving $907,000.00 Preferred Stock to be retired on or before August 1, 1936.

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Washington Crew to Row For America at Olympics

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 6—The University of Washington crew completed the round that has been the test of Olympic representation, when the big boys from Puget Sound captured the right to go to the games, provided a sufficient sum dan be gotten together, by winning the national eight-oared championship, with which the final tryout was linked, yesterday afternoon under perfect conditions, on Lake Carnegie. They had qualified in the first round on Saturday, and then swept to victory with a brilliant sprint to overtake the crew of the University of Pennsylvania in the final.

Pennsylvania proved the sensation of the races, by carrying the favorite, University of California, to a close finish in the first round, and then defeating it in the finals, doing both under 6.09, incidentally defeating the Navy crew as well. Washington had an easier task in its first heat, winning easily, in 6.17 4-5, with the New York Athletic Club crew second, and Princeton third.

The battle in the finals was altogether different. The Winged Foot eight stuck its nose in front for a brief period at the start, but as soon as the others got going out into the lake, they were left behind, though they raised their stroke to 42 as they faded.

Penn Leads at Mile.

Now came the real test, as the Quaker City crew, rowing slightly lower than either of the others, pushed to the front and, clinging to the position in spite of the greater power of the two Pacific Coast crews, led past the mile, with less than a quarter to go for the honor. But Washington heaved its stroke to 40, just as Cornell had done in the last race here, and their power brought them ahead with open water just showing between their stern and Pennsylvania's bow, as they crossed the line. The winning time, 6:04 4-5, was slightly higher than the record made by California in 1928, 6:03 3-5s.

California had also staged a sprint at 40 at the finish, but their power was not enough to overtake the Pennsylvanians, who were the smoothest rowing crew in the entire group, with only weight lacking to carry them to victory.

In the other Olympic tryouts, transferred to the Schuylkill, in connection with the Independence Day people's regatta, another surprise of even greater proportions developed, when a quartet of Harvard University oarsmen, rowing under the name of the Riverside Boat Club of Cambridge, won the Olympic tryout for fours with coxswain, and incidentally defeated the four selected from the other Washington and California crews at Poughkeepsie, as well as a selection from the Cornell varsity.

Two Cutlers in Crew

They were two members of the Cutler family, Robert Cutler, the stroke, a member of the jayvees a year ago, and Roger, at two, of this year's varsity. J. Paul Austin, three, was also on the varsity, with William Haskins Jr., at bow, a member of the jayvees. The captain-elect of next year's Harvard crew, Edward Bennet, was the coxswain.

Other Olympic qualifiers included West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo, in the fours without coxswain, Daniel H. Barrows, Penn. A. C., in the single sculls, Harry Sharkey and George Dahm, Penn A. C., in the pair oars, and John Houser and William Dugan, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, in the double sculls. So it was a good day for Philadelphia and Boston.

Tabor Crew Wins In Henley Final

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 4 (AP)—After failing in two previous trips across the Atlantic, the strong schoolboy eight from Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., finally won the coveted Thames challenge trophy in the Royal Henley Regatta Saturday, easily defeating Kent (Conn.) School in an all-American final.

The Tabor crew completely outclassed Kent, winner three years ago, as it swept over the Henley distance of a mile and five sixteenths in 7:44 to finish four lengths in front.

Both crews had qualified for the finals earlier in the day. Tabor won its semifinal brush with the Kingston Rowing Club, last of the English survivors, with comparative ease; but Kent was all out to beat Browne and Nichols of Cambridge, Mass., in a bitterly fought duel. The new champions needed only 7m. 42s. to beat Kingston, while Kent was clocked in 7:49.

The Zurich (Switzerland) Rowing Club carried off most of the other honors. The eight, representing the club, won both the Grand Challenge trophy and the Stewards' Cup, defeating the Leander Rowing Club in both races. The Swiss were clocked in 7:25 as they won the challenge trophy by one and one-quarter lengths and in 7:50 as they won by two lengths in the Stewards' Cup competition.

E. Rufli of the Zurich Club retained the famous diamond sculls by beating T. H. Tyler of the Thames Rowing Club by three lengths in 9:22.

Perry Named Captain Of British Cup Team

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Fred Perry, who won the all-England singles championship and helped capture the Nixed doubles crown at Wimbledon, was named leader of the English Davis Cup team which will defend the trophy in the challenge round, July 25, 27 and 28.

Along with Perry, who set a record in capturing the Wimbledon crown for the third straight year, Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, George Patrick (Pat) Hughes and Charles R. D. Tuckey will compose the English team. Austin was a semifinalist at Wimbledon, losing to Baron Gottfried von Cramm of Germany. Hughes and Tuckey clinched their place as the Davis Cup doubles team by defeating Charles Wilde and Fred Hare in the men's doubles final.

In the challenge round England will meet the winner of the interzone final between Australia and the European zone winner, either Germany or Yugoslavia.

Gardnar Mulloy Wins College Tennis Title

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Florida and California split the laurels in the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Championship finals Saturday, as Gardnar Mulloy, University of Miami, won the singles crown and William S. Seward and Robert Underwood of Stanford, carried off the doubles title. Mulloy, seeded No. 1, ended his quest for the title with a one-hour victory over George B. Dunn, eighth seeded entrant from the University of Pennsylvania. The score was 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

Seward and Underwood, who together won the team title for Stanford, were well on the way to a straight set-set victory when Paul L. Guibord and J. Norman Anderson of Dartmouth braced and forced the match to five sets—8—6, 6—4, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3.

Stanford, which had already clinched the team championship, ended the week's play with a total of 28 points. Miami scored 22 and Dartmouth, 17. Harvard, with 116 points still leads in the grand totals, however. The plaque goes to the college first making 150 points.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost.	P.C.
Oakland	55	42	.567
Seattle	55	45	.550
Missions	53	47	.530
Portland	49	44	.527
Los Angeles	51	49	.510
San Diego	48	53	.475
San Francisco	46	54	.460
Sacramento	37	60	.381

Results July 3

San Francisco 8, Missions 0.
Missions 10, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 3, Oakland 0.
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3.
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3.
Seattle 9, Portland 8.
Portland 15, Seattle 3.

Results July 4

Portland 6, Seattle 1.
Portland 10, Seattle 3.
Los Angeles 3, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 1, Sacramento 0.
Missions 8, San Francisco 5.
Missions 5, San Francisco 1.

Results July 5

San Francisco 5, Missions 1.
Sacramento 8, Oakland 2.
Portland 5, Seattle 4.
Los Angeles 14, San Diego 9.

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Helen Jacobs Victor at Last At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 6 (AP)—Over the same center sod of Wimbledon, where her greatest hopes of the past lay buried in defeat, Helen Hull Jacobs's dream of winning the elusive all-England tennis championship came true at last Saturday

Defeated, crushed and disappointed four times in the past as she stood on the very threshold of her goal, the American champion came through at last to win the coveted crown and to extend her tennis reign to two continents by defeating Frau Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, in the final round.

18,000 Cheer

Eighteen thousand spectators, keen to catch the drama of Miss Jacobs's final success, released their pent-up emotions to give her probably the greatest and most wholehearted ovation Wimbledon ever will know as the grueling match ended in victory for the girl who has tried so hard and so often to win England's classic title. For five minutes the wild throng stood, cheered and applauded as Helen excitedly gathered up her wraps and rackets and trudged happily but wearily from the court.

She was given another tumultuous ovation later when she returned to play for the doubles championship with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan against the British duo of Kay Stammers and Freda James. The British pair easily won, 6—2, 6—1, partly because of Miss Jacobs's utter fatigue.

Other Titles to English

Although shut out of the women's singles, Great Britain made a clean sweep of all the other titles.

Following Fred Perry's 6—1, 6—1, 6—0 triumph over the injured Gottfried von Cramm of Germany in the men's singles championship yesterday, and Miss Stammers and Miss James' triumph in the women's doubles, the men's doubles and mixed doubles crowns also fell into British hands.

Perry and Dorothy Round won a hard-fought battle from Don Budge and Mrs. Fabyan in the mixed tandem event, 7—9, 7—5, 6—4.

George Patrick Hughes and Charles Tuckey, the British Davis Cup pair, defeated Charles Hare and Fred Wilde in the men's doubles final, 6—4, 3—6, 7—9, 6—1, 6—4.

Van Ryns Wins Matches For the U. S. in Holland

NOORDWIJK, Holland, July 6 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia scored victories for the United States today in the second round of the international series aaginst Holland.

Mrs. Van Ryn defeated Minna Terwindt, 6—1, 6—1. Van Ryn conquered Tom Hughan, 6—2, 6—0.

Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles and Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, lost their opening matches yesterday.

Miss Terwindt and Rollin Couquerque defeated Miss Babcock and Mrs. Van Ryn, 6—2, 7—5, in the doubles.

Mrs. Van Ryn and Allison defeated Miss Terwindt and H. Yanswol, 6—8, 7—5, 7—5.

British Golf Improved, According to Sarazen

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Gene Sarazen arrived from England in the Queen Mary today, paid a tribute to British golfers, and announced he would be off tomorrow on an exhibition tour of Australia. He will be accompanied by his wife and Helen Hicks.

Gene, who finished in a tie for fifth in the British open golf championship at Hoylake, said: "It wasn't the fault of the gallery that I didn't win. They were great to me at Hoylake. "It's time for the Americans to get organized and go over and bring that cup back here."

Gene said British golf has improved tremendously and that they are out after supremacy on the links, just as they were several years ago in tennis.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	23	.689
Detroit	41	33	.554
Boston	42	34	.553
Washington	40	35	.533
Cleveland	39	37	.513
Chicago	35	38	.479
Philadelphia	24	48	.333
St. Louis	23	47	.329

Results July 3

Chicago 6, Cleveland 5.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 5.
Only games played.

Results July 4

Boston 1, Philadelphia 0.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 13, Detroit 10.
New York 4, Washington 3.
New York 5, Washington 0.

Results July 5

Boston 16, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 11, Chicago 4.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 2.
Washington 9, New York 3.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 9.

Rochester Y. C. Named

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—The Rochester Yacht Club has received the official designation of headquarters for the American Lake Ontario star fleet for the international star class championship races here in September. Former headquarters were at Oswego, but with the development of the class at the Rochester club and its decline at Oswego, it was agreed at a meeting here to center activity in Rochester. Star sailors from more than 15 nations will meet in the international races to be sailed off Summerville, the port of Rochester, at a date in September to be decided soon.

Miss Pedersen Wins

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP)—Chopstroking Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, fell before the eastern drives of Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., to lose the final round of the women's middle states lawn tennis championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Miss Pedersen, exhibiting a well-rounded display of volleys and drives, romped to an easy victory, 6—3, 6—1, in 35 minutes.

Newhard Wins Shoot

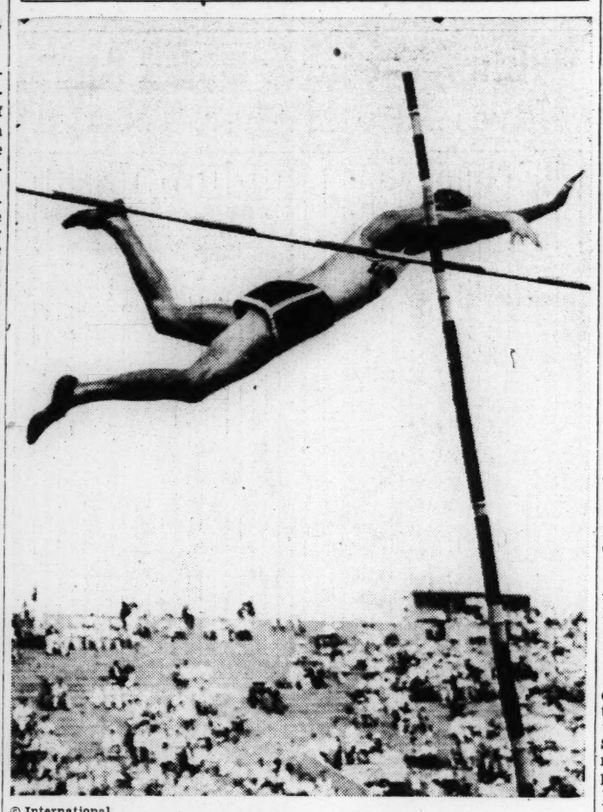
CAMP RITCHIE, Md., July 6 (AP)—G. W Newhard won the 50-yard shoot of the Dewar individual pistol match in the closing day of the eastern small-bore championship firing here yesterday. C. H. Fried was second to Newhard, and W. Brophy was third. The match is open to anyone and is fired with a pistol of .38 caliber or larger.

Johnson Named President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3—Franklin P. Johnson, track coach at Drake University, has been re-elected president of the National Track Coaches Association. Ward Haylett, coach at Kansas State College, has been elected secretary.

Record Still Going Up



© International

George Varoff Making World's Pole-Vault Mark

Three First Places To Helen Stephens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6—Living up to all advance predictions, Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., 18-year old freshman at William Woods College, won three firsts in the national A. A. U. girls' track and field meet here Saturday and easily qualified for the United States Olympic team at Berlin. She romped through the 100-meter final in 11.7s. bettering the world mark of Stella Walsh of Poland and then added the discus and shotput titles to her achievements.

Miss Stephens is a six-foot blond who developed her running as a farm lass. She dominated the meet which attracted the largest crowd at a track and field meet in the city. Others who won Olympic tryouts were Mrs. Annie O'Brien of the Los Angeles A. C., who took the 80-meter hurdles in 12s.; Annette Rogers of the Chicago C. W. A. in the high jump with a mark of 5ft. 2½in.; and Martha Worst of Palo Alto, Calif., in the javelin with a throw of 125ft.-¼in.

Other standouts in the meet were the Chicago W. C. A. triumph in the 400-meter relay; the running broad jump victory of Mabel Blanche Smith, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, of 17ft. 9in.; the 200-meter victory of Beverly Hobbs of Greenwood, Miss., in 26.6s.; the 50-meter final, won by Ivy Wilson of the Mercury A. C. in 6.7s.; and the baseball throw won by a Boston Swimming Association girl, Josephine Lally, with a distance of 237ft. 3in.

Miss Stephens won the shotput event with a mark of 41ft. 8½in. Her discus throw reached 121ft. 6½in. Miss Rogers of Northwestern University followed Miss Stephens for individual honors, with a second place in the 100-meters to Miss Stephens. Betty Robinson, 100-meter Olympic winner in the 1928 Olympics, staged a grand comeback, failing to win, but displaying exceptional speed with a running start in the relay races. She ran the third leg of the event in the qualifying and final heats.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	51	29	.638
Rochester	45	29	.608
Buffalo	47	34	.580
Baltimore	45	35	.563
Montreal	38	43	.469
Toronto	32	47	.405
Albany	31	46	.403
Syracuse	25	51	.329

Results July 3

Newark 5, Syracuse 3.
Buffalo 4, Toronto 3.
Other games postponed.

Results July 4

Baltimore 6, Newark 5.
Newark 3, Baltimore 0.
Albany 3, Syracuse 1.
Albany 4, Syracuse 1.
Buffalo 7, Montreal 6.
Montreal 11, Buffalo 5.
Rochester 9, Toronto 7.
Toronto 3, Rochester 2.

Results July 5

Newark 9, Baltimore 3.
Baltimore 5, Newark 2.
Albany 8, Syracuse 4.
Syracuse 8, Albany 6.
Buffalo 6, Toronto 5.
Toronto 6, Buffalo 1.
Rochester 7, Montreal 6.
Montreal 4, Rochester 0.

Five Cyclists Qualify

PATERSON, N. J., July 6 (AP)—Five bicycle riders, led by Charles Morton, Long Beach (Calif.) High School student, won places on the bicycle road-race team which will represent the United States in the Olympic Games in Berlin. Morton, his lead contested for almost every inch of the way, finished yesterday's 66.8-mile road race through two counties in 2h. 58m. 8 1-3s., with the second-place winner, Paul Nixon, Union City, less than a bicycle length behind him. Third, fourth and fifth places went to John Sinibaldi, Union City, a member of the 1932 Olympic team; Al Byrd, Chicago, and William Logan, North Arlington, respectively.

Captain Jadwin Seventh

LUCERNE, July 6 (AP)—Members of the American Olympic equestrian team placed seventh and eighth in the competition for the Prix Dustanserhorn. Capt. Cornelius Jadwin placed seventh with Blacky in the test, which called for the horses to take 12 obstacles. Blacky gave a perfect exhibition but was clocked in 1m. 33.3s. Maj. W. B. Bradford, leader of the American team, rode Don into eighth place. Don also gave a faultless exhibition but was timed in 1m. 39.4s. The event was won by Commander J. O'Dwyer of the Irish Free State on Blarney Castle with no faults and a time of 1m. 23.8s.

Bees Purchase Pitcher

Louis Fette, star right-handed pitcher of the St. Paul American Association baseball club, has been purchased by the Bees, it was announced this morning by President Bob Quinn. Joe Mowry, outfielder on option with St. Paul, becomes outright property of that club in the deal. Another player and a sum of money will be turned over by the Bees later. Fette is 28 years old, stands six feet tall and weighs about 180 pounds. He will report to the Bees next spring. If St. Paul drops out of the Association pennant race this year, however, he will join the Bees near the end of the present season.

Ten Yachts Start Long Ocean Race

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 6 (AP)—Ten yachts, nine of which competed in the Newport-to-Bermuda race, started the 3400-mile ocean race leading to Cuxhaven, Ger., Saturday. Another, Nelson Odman's Sea Saga of Sweden, leaves Newport today, while Dr. Philemon E. Truesdale's White Cloud of Fall River, Mass., expects to get underway here as soon as dry dock repairs are completed.

All of the boats except White Cloud, winner of Class C in the Bermuda race, and F. C. McCormack's Zara of Baltimore, which was forced out of the race after covering 250 miles, are foreign-owned. Zara is the scratch boat. White Cloud's time allowance will be decided when she starts.

The yachts are allowed to take any desired course and to make port for water and supplies without penalty. Receiving shore assistance in making repairs will disqualify the boat, however.

Aschanti, a German boat owned by Dr. L. Lutowski, was the first across the line as they got underway at 12:45. The others, with the exception of C. Bruynzeel's Zeearand, were close behind, however. Zeearand crossed the line three seconds before the starting gun, and was forced to turn around and start all over.

Competitors figure they will make the German port in 25 days if given fair weather. Sea Saga, which was forced to turn back in the Bermuda race, will have only approximately 3100 miles to cover.

Twenty-Two Yachts In Race to Honolulu

SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 6 (AP)—Twenty-two yachts sailed out of Santa Monica Bay Saturday, bound on the eleventh biennial race over 2240 miles of water to Honolulu.

"Hi-yi, we'll get there!" yelled Movie Actor Buck Jones, at the wheel of his big gaff-headed schooner, the Sartartia, as he headed out to sea. A scratch entry, the 85-foot craft stands a great chance of winning. Another celebrity entry, Lee Tracy's Adore, a 61-footer, is given only an outside chance.

A cannon fired from the navy cruiser Tuscaloosa at noon, Pacific standard time, sent the windjammers across a starting line nearly a half mile in length.

With thousands of dollars spent refitting the yachts, buying new suits, sails and groceries, the contenders are competing for two trophies—one, the master transpacific cup for the winner on elapsed time and handicap performance, the other for the craft reaching Honolulu first.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	47	34	.580
St. Paul	48	37	.565
Indianapolis	42	39	.519
Columbus	44	41	.518
Minneapolis	41	42	.494
Kansas City	40	42	.488
Toledo	38	46	.452
Louisville	33	52	.388

Results July 3

Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 4.
Only game played.

Results July 4

St. Paul 12, Minneapolis 5.
St. Paul 17, Minneapolis 12.
Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 2.
Milwaukee 9, Kansas City 6.
Indianapolis 6, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 12, Louisville 10.
Columbus 14, Toledo 3.
Toledo 6, Columbus 2.

Results July 5

Milwaukee 7, Kansas City 2.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 6, Toledo 5.
Toledo 3, Columbus 2.
Louisville 9, Indianapolis 8.
Indianapolis 11, Louisville 3.
St. Paul 8, Minneapolis 7.

New Weight-Lifting Mark

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP)—Anthony Teriazzo, of the York (Penna.) Oilburner Athletic Club, set a new world record for the two-hand military press lift in the 132-pound division Saturday night with a mark of 215 pounds. The former mark, established by Woelpert of Germany, was 210 pounds.

Indian Scout Wins Cup

OSLO, Norway, July 6 (AP)—Indian Scout, representing the United States, won the coveted Gold Cup in the international yachting regatta yesterday, scoring her third victory of the series. The American boat crossed the line more than two minutes in front of the German representative, Germany, with Ian from Sweden nearly three minutes slower.

Goggin Finishes Fourth

AMSTERDAM, July 6 (AP)—Willie Goggin, American professional from San Francisco, finished fourth in the Dutch open golf championship yesterday with a 72-hole total of 297. The winner, F. Vandonck of the Royal Club, Brussels, scored 285.

Varoff Breaks World Record For Pole Vault

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 6—Only one world record was broken on Saturday in the national track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, but it more than made up for the others, as it came as a complete surprise. George Varoff of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, who took up vaulting less than a year ago, and never cleared 14 feet before the Los Angeles tryouts last week, broke both the accepted record of William Graber and the unofficial record of Keith S. Brown by clearing the bar at 14ft. 6½in., the best ever accomplished anywhere in the world.

This was only one of the surprises of a brilliant day that found every champion tested to the utmost before he retained his title. Forrest Towns had to equal the world record of Percy M. Beard, 14.2s., to win the 110-meter high hurdles, while Glenn Hardin had to do better than his own American record in the low hurdles at 400 meters. Harry Hinkel, who has monopolized the 3000-meter walking championships for the past 12 years, broke his own record, by doing it in 13m. 36.8s., 6½ seconds better than his previous best.

Several other surprises and near surprises developed as new comers in other events launched booms to carry them into Olympic ranks. Chief of these was Harold Smallwood of Southern California, who outran the most gorgeous field that ever competed in a national championship, to take the 400 meters from Archie Williams, James LuValle and Alfred Fitch, three other California stars, who had been seeded ahead of him.

Romani Is Second

Another found Archie San Romani from Kansas developing into a threat of major proportions, forcing Glenn Cunningham, in the final sprint of the 1500 meters, to his greatest speed this season, and finishing only a yard behind him, ahead of C. Gene Venzke and William Bonthron, though all four were running in a group with only a couple of meters separating first and fourth. This indicates a finish at Randall's Island that will be the fight of the century.

The two leading favorites for Olympic honors, Donald Lash and Jesse Owens, both performed according to schedule, the former winning both the 10,000-meter run on Friday, and thus qualifying for the Olympic team, and the 5000-meter on Saturday, though in this he was pushed to the finish by Norman Bright, who set the pace all the way, yet had enough to meet the attempt of Lash to pass him half a lap from the finish, and carry the Indian star until the final hundred, when Lash finally left him, and Bright eased off further struggle.

Owens scored his first victory over Ralph Metcalfe in their outdoor encounters, in the 100, finishing in 10.4s., equaling the championship record of Metcalfe and Eddie Tolan, and won the broad jump with another tie for a meet record, when he jumped 26ft. 3in.

Metcalfe Wins 200-Meter

Metcalfe won the 200-meter, in which neither Owens nor Eulace Peacock competed, and acted as anchor for the champion 400-meter relay team of the Marquette Club. Peacock was excused by William J. Bingham from further competition until the final tryout, to get over his recent accident.

Any number of other surprises developed in the field events, as the Rhode Islanders, William Rowe and Irving Folwartshny, took first and second in the hammer throw, defeating the favorite Henry Dreyer, and another unknown, Louis Lepis, New York Athletic Club, defeated the champion, Clark C. Haskins, the Detroit policeman, and Dreyer, with the 56-pound weight.

Altogether, it was a highy successful affair, with the chances in favor of even greater performances this week, and as several of the contestants showed clearly that they were not exerting themselves to the utmost, pending the more important opportunity to come.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 6 (AP)—Track and field champions crowned in the National A. A. U. meet Saturday and their performances follow:

(a) 100-Meter Dash—Jesse Owens, Ohio State, 10.4.

(b) 200-Meter Dash—Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette Club, Milwaukee, 21.2.

400-Meter Run—Harold Smallwood, Southern California, 47.3.

(c) 800-Meter Run—Charles Beetham, Ohio State, 1:50.3.

(b) 1500-Meter Run—Glenn Cunningham, Lawrence, Kan., 3:54.2.

(c) 5000-Meter Run—Donald Lash, Indiana, 15:04.8.

(d-e) 110-Meter High Hurdles—Forrest Towns, Georgia, 14.2.

200-Meter Hurdles—Hamilton Hucker, New York A. C., 23.8.

(d) 400-Meter Hurdles—Glenn Hardin, Louisiana State, 51.6.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Harold Manning, Wichita, Kan., 9:15.1.

(b, d) 3000-Meter Walk—Harry R. Hinkel, Los Angeles A. C., 12:36.8.

(b) 400-Meter Relay—Marquette Club, Milwaukee, 41.3.

1600-Meter Relay—New York Athletic Club, 3:15.1.

(b) High Jump—Cornelius Johnson, Compton Junior College, Los Angeles, 6ft. 8in.

(a, f) Broad Jump—Jesse Owens, Ohio State, 26ft. 3in.

Hop, Step and Jump—William Brown, Baker (La.) High School, 49ft. 2in.

(g) Pole Vault—George Varoff, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 14ft. 6½in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Dimitri Zaitz, Boston College, 50ft. 7⅝in.

(b) Discuss Throw—Kenneth Carpenter, Southern California, 168ft. 2in.

16-Pound Hammer—William Rowe, Rhode Island State, 175ft. 7in.

56-Pound Weight Throw—Louis Lepis, New York A. C., 35ft. 1⅛in.

Javelin Throw—John Mottram, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 214ft. 7⅝in.

a—Equaled meet record. b—Retained title. c—New championship record. d—New American record. e—Equaled world record. f—Broke listed world record, fell short of own pending world mark. g—New world record.

U. S. Soccer Team Selected

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Olympic soccer football committee last night announced the selection of 17 players to form the squad which will represent the United States at the International Games in Berlin. All but four of the players were chosen from the Philadelphia German Americans, national open champions, and the Brooklyn German Sports Club, national amateur titleholders. The four "outsiders" selected were Julius Chimieleski of the Trenton, N. J., Highlanders; John Zywan of the Castle Shannon Club, Pittsburgh; Edward Begley, St. Louis Municipal Association, and Andrew Geyda, Boston Football Club. The Philadelphians chosen for the squad were Robert Benton, Fred Stoll, Alfred Harker, James Crockett, Peter Pietras, Charles Altemose, Francis Ryan, George Menchik, William Fiedler and Frank Lepkefedder. From the Brooklyn Germans were drawn Frank Barttus, Frank Greimert and John Althaus.

British Rugby Football Team To Make Tour of Argentine

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Although grilling sunshine at the time of writing makes it almost impossible to mention the words, Rugby football, without breaking out into a violent perspiration, it is timely to devote some space to that very topic today. For a strong British team has sailed from England (June 20) to make a tour in the Argentine. "Rugger" enthusiasts in that country may well consider that they have a special treat ahead of them, for the traveling side includes Prince Alexander Obolensky, the Russian nobleman—now a naturalized British citizen—whose brilliant play against the celebrated "All Blacks" from New Zealand at Twickenham last January made him quite a national hero in England.

It has been facetiously observed that, with Obolensky's individual success in that memorable match—he scored two spectacular tries—personality came back into English Rugby via Russia. "Oboe" (as the public now calls him) is Russian by parentage, it is true; but he has been domiciled in this country since he was two years old, learned his football here, and has now taken out naturalization papers. Since he went up to Oxford University he has shown himself to be a wing-three-quarters-back of exceptional speed and resource, and, if he reproduces his best form on the hard grounds of the Argentine he will give the Rugger public there some thrills to remember.

Prentice Is Manager

The British team is traveling under the management of E. D. Prentice, an old Leicester Club forward, who is now a member of the English Rugby Union's selection committee. No captain had been appointed at the time of writing, and I understand the 23 players who are making the trip will decide for themselves, on board ship, who is to lead them on the field. B. C. Gadney and J. A. Tallent, both internationally famous stars, have been mentioned as the most likely choices in this connection. The names of the footballers in the party are:

Full Back—H. J. M. Uren, Waterloo.

Threequarter Backs—E. J. Unwin, Army; Prince Alexander Obolensky, Oxford University; C. V. Boyle, Dublin University; J. A. Tallent, Blackheath; T. B. Knowles, Birkenhead Park; G. E. Hancock, Birkenhead Park; J. S. Moll, Lloyds Bank.

Half Backs—R. W. Shaw, Glasgow High School Former Pupils; B. C. Gadney, Leicester; P. Cooke, Trinity College, Oxford.

Forwards—C. E. St. J. Beamish, Royal Air Force; J. A. Brett, Oxford University; W. O. Chadwick, St. John's College, Cambridge; P. E. Dunkley, Harlequins; R. E. Prescott, Harlequins; J. G. A'Bear, Gloucester; P. C. Hordern, Gloucester; T. P. Huskisson, Old Merchant Taylors; J. A. Waters, Selkirk; W. H. Weston, Northampton; P. G. Hobbs, the Army.

The side will be accompanied by Dr. H. L. G. Hughes, president of the celebrated Blackheath Club, who will officiate as referee in some of the matches.

In this galaxy of stars are 11 men who have represented their countries in the international Rugger championship of Britain, contested annually by the fifteens of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. They are Obolensky, Tallent, Gadney, Dunkley, Hordern, Knowles and Weston, all of England; Shaw and Walters from Scotland, and Boyle and Beamish of Ireland.

Back in September

By the time the end of next season is reached, the tourists will, I imagine, have had just about enough of Rugger for a little while. In April they ended their 1935-36 season and they are expected back here again in September on the eve of the 1936-37 campaign.

Only on one occasion previously has a Rugger team from Britain toured in the Argentine—in 1927. That year's expedition was under the captaincy of a great Cambridge forward, D. J. MacMyn, and it was such a tremendous success from every point of view that the arrangement of a second venture of the same kind has been anticipated with pleasure, both here and in the Argentine, ever since.

Next Season

As we are now thoroughly immersed in the subject of Rugby football, I may as well pass on to you today the dates fixed upon for England's matches in the British international tournament next season. They are:

Jan. 16, 1937—Versus Wales (the reigning champion) at Twickenham.

Feb. 13, 1937—Versus Ireland at Twickenham.

March 20, 1937—Versus Scotland (the annual match for the Calcutta Cup) at Murrayfield.

England's team will be selected in the light of what happens in three trials—England v. the Possibles at Workington, Dec. 5, 1936; Probables v. Possibles, in Gloucestershire, Dec. 19, 1936, and England v. The Rest, Twickenham, Jan. 2, 1937.

Thanks to the visit last season of the famous All Blacks, the coffers of the English Rugby Union are just now particularly well filled. The net profit of the match between England and the New Zealanders was £14,766 and the other big game at Twickenham—against Scotland, with the historic Calcutta Cup at stake, as always in the annual match between the sides from these two countries—produced £14,068. Which is a testimony of a decidedly striking order as to the box-office "pull" of Rugby Union Football, an entirely amateur affair, these days.

Eastman Helped Pay Expenses of Varoff

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (AP)—World's champion Peter Varnoff took up pole vaulting in high school because tennis shoes were cheaper than track spikes. Acquaintances said his meager circumstances started him on the path that led over a 14ft. 6½in. bar to a world's record. He set the record in the National A. A. U. senior championships at Princeton to become America's leading contender for the Olympics event.

Son of a Russian family, Varoff worked as a janitor prior to the regional Olympic trials in Los Angeles. Relatives said he quit the job to compete for the San Francisco Olympic Club. Ben Eastman, world's record holder for the 440 and 880 yard races, and another former Stanford athlete whose identity was not disclosed, put up part of the money for Varoff to go east.

Martha Worst, who won the javelin throw at the women's Olympic tryouts in Providence, paid for her trip east from her earnings as a San Francisco stenographer.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	46	28	.622
Chicago	43	27	.614
Pittsburgh	41	33	.554
Cincinnati	38	33	.535
New York	39	34	.534
Boston	34	41	.453
Philadelphia	27	46	.370
Brooklyn	24	50	.324

Results July 3

No games scheduled.

Results July 4

New York 7, Boston 6.
Boston 11, New York 3.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 9.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 5.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 0.

Results July 5

St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 17, Cincinnati 7.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 6.
Brooklyn 3, New York 1.

Los Angeles A. C. Team Wins

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—The Los Angeles Athletic Club's waterpolo team, with Phil Daubenspeck leading its attack and aiding in an impregnable defense in a scoreless second half, defeated the New York A. C. 3 to 1 yesterday for the United States Olympic waterpolo title, and the right to represent the nation in the Olympic Games next month. The Los Angeles team has been unbeaten since it was eliminated from the 1932 Olympic Games by Hungary.

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(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on July 12; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) (no evening service during July and August), Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 12, 19, 26; **Richmond Hill**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on July 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23; Sept. 13, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on July 19; Aug. 2, 16; Sept. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on July 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on July 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Burwood (auspices First Church, Parramatta, and Fifth Church, Sydney): Burwood Palatial Cinema, Railway Parade, 3 p. m., Aug. 16.

Chatswood (Second Church, Sydney): Church Edifice, 27 Victor Street, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 16. Radiocast Station 2BL.

Darlinghurst (First Church, Sydney): Church Edifice, Forbes and Liverpool Streets, 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., Aug. 16. Radiocast Station 2BL.

Ryde: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 17.

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church): Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 20.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Philharmonic Auditorium, Fifth and Olive Streets, 12:10 p. m., July 17. Radiocast Station KECA, 1430 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Twenty-seventh Church): Hollyway Theater, 1624 Sunset Boulevard, 12m., July 18.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Young Hotel Roof, noon, July 27. Radiocast Station KGMB.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., July 12.

First Woman Is Named Alabama Probate Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Mrs. Fannie P. Turner of Chatom is the first woman probate judge in Alabama. She was appointed June 4 by Gov. Bibb Graves to succeed her husband, Frank C. Turner, as probate judge of Washington County. Mrs. Turner had served as first assistant in the probate office and is familiar with procedure.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A pipe organ, 17 stops, complete with blower, generator and console; no reasonable offer refused. Address Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

A FEW paying guests received in quiet private home; beautiful surroundings; ideal for rest and study; information upon request. HELEN HEIMSOTH, Jackson Summit, Pa., near Elmira, N. Y.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Guest house, airy rooms, spacious porches; quiet, restful; meals optional; near church; bus service. MRS. H. A. PETERS, 159 Pearson Dr.

HARVARD, MASS.—Abbotshield House, Bear Hill. Comfortable rooms, modern conveniences, $4 per day with meals. Tel. Harvard 87. Prop. Ellen Parkinson.

KAWARTHA LAKES, CANADA—Comfortable accommodation; bathing, hiking, fishing; near golf course; rates moderate. MRS. DENT, Box 83, Robcaygeon, Ontario.

PINE TOP VILLA, Box 12A, Youngsville, N. Y.—Altitude 1700 feet; extensive view; home cooking; modern home. MRS. EDITH FLACCUS.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO First Rate Service on All Makes. Aerials Installed. Agents for Philco, Atwater Kent, G. E., R. C. A., Farrington Radio, 592 Beacon St., Boson, Ken. 1716.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—On Muskoka River, 130 miles north Toronto, 7-room house, fully furnished; app. 2 acres wooded; large screened porch, spring water, good boat; 3 miles off highway; ideal for growing family; $1200 complete. Box K-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. Betty Alden Inn, 113 First St., N. E., opposite Capitol. Lincoln 9370. Atlantic 1434. Tourists parties accommodated.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Homelike rooms, double or single, fireplaces, running water; transient or permanent guests. 393 Newbury St. COM. 8581.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 1055 Beacon St. Single or double rooms, meals optional. Moderate rates. Permanents or transients. Subway. Long 5837.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (at 70 St.)—Single, double rooms, modern convenience; home environment, near all transportation; $6-$10. Apt. 2-O.

N. Y. C., 71st (Broadway)—Delightful cool room, cross ventilation, private bath; river view; near church; refined home. TR. 7-9809.

VISITING N. Y. C.? Private bath, large front $9; others $5-$8; Housekeeping, elevator, 925 West End (106th), Irma Thompson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1836 Lamont St. N. W.—Pleasant, cool rooms, nice porches, overlooking Rock Creek Park; board optional; permanent or transients. Adams 2089.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2705 Woodley Road—Large, nicely furnished room with private bath, southern exposure, private residence. Adams 2073.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Near Dupont Circle. Attractive room, semi-private bath, in refined home. Reasonable. Tel. mornings, North 3484.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Large, cool and comfortable room for one or two gentlemen. Adams 4027.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO., 67 Carver Street, Boston. HANcock 4158.

SALESMEN WANTED

ELECTRICAL appliance salesman, over 25; good opportunity and chance for advancement for wide-awake man; commission at start. DISTRICT ELECTRIC CO., 2148 P St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPETENT, efficient, educated man with training and experience in casualty insurance engineering, organization, sales, executive work; capable secretary, business assistant or real estate manager; excellent refs. Box E-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

CATSKILLS—Cottage accommodations for limited number of guests. Conveniences; sports; mountainous surroundings. $16.50. Rockledge, Shandaken, New York.

QUIET country home for rest and study; beautiful Vermont; excellent table; $15 weekly. MRS. ROBERTS, R. F. D. 1, No. Adams, Mass.

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; excellent cuisine; $20 week up. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

HOUSE on private beach, ten rooms, garage, baths, gas, electric refrigerator, hot water, shower, shade. Rent season, $450. Bagnall, Millers Pl., L. I., N. Y.

WILL RENT PRIVATE HOME—6 rooms, bath, garage, electric lights; near Hotel Belmont, W. Harwich Beach, Cape Cod; by month or until after Labor Day at reasonably arranged price; week-end inspection. Tel. during week, ASP. 8655, Brookline, Mass. M. B. PAUNCEFORT.

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS

Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Hudson's Bay Company

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

CALGARY
(Continued)

Finest Dairy Products

CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER

Phone M-5426 for Service

BINNINGS LIMITED

Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery

118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS

We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING

KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

PIGGLY WIGGLY

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor

Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Hudson's Bay Company

Holiday Baggage and Travelling Supplies for every requirement can be purchased to the best advantage at the "Bay."
PHONE 27141

Shop at Edmonton's own Store first ...for Sports and Vacation Apparel!

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Famous "MISS PIRATE" Shoes
Exclusive With Us
Walk-Rite STYLE SHOPPE LTD.
10171-3 101ST STREET

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

LAMB BROS.

"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"

We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00

10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441

Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

LEGAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Printers — Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 3828. Hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., Daily except Sunday.

Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section

High-Grade Men's and Ladies' Sports Wear—English Wool Sweaters and Hosiery

FRED HOLMES
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
575 GRANVILLE 2843 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
575 GRANVILLE SEY 1960
Opposite Hudson's Bay

FIRBANK & LANGE LIMITED

DIAMOND and WATCH MERCHANTS
Seymour at Dunsmuir
Personal Jewellers for Every Member of the Family

IMPORTED WOOLLENS
The Exclusive
BABY WEAR SHOP
INFANTS TO 6 YEARS
Mail orders carefully filled.
800 ROBSON STREET SEY. 3579

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4358

BEKINS
MOVING AND STORAGE CO., LTD.
Moving - Storage - Packing - Shipping
Cor. Pender and Beatty Trin 6256

STAG BARBER SHOP
420 Richards Street

Have you seen the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION'S advertisement in the Monitor? Read it and call Representative
HAL. BEVANS
815 Stock Exchange Building
Telephone Trinity 4266

STAR LAUNDRY
Fine linen and silks
launderers and dry cleaners
Sey. 1424 1115 Richards St.

NEW LOCATION
632 Seymour St.
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

English Chamois Gloves

WILSON'S
575 GRANVILLE STREET
Gloves Hosiery Lingerie

The Geo. H. Hewitt Co. Ltd.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

The Vancouver Stationers
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We carry a complete stock of office supplies.
549 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 8404

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co.
FAIR 322 FRASER 158

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
JUBILEE SALE
During July
405 Hastings Street West

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
797 WEST GEORGIA STREET

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts. Vancouver

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

INSURANCE
Fire—All Branches—Automobile
JOHN CAMPBELL McLEAN
744 W. Hastings St. Seymour 4328
"Rendering a specialized personal service"

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
450 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

HARPER METHOD
Hair Specialists
Fully Qualified Operators
SARAH BARKER
1010 Vancouver Block Sey. 4870

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers and Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

STAR CABS
Seymour 9151

Phone to "MORROW" FOR YOUR ICE TODAY
ZERO ICE
MORROW COAL & ICE CO.
1055 MAIN Sey. 8020

Welch's CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

VICTORIA

David Spencer
Limited
Victoria, B. C.

IMPORTERS of
BRITISH WOOLEN GOODS
IRISH LINENS
and FINE ENGLISH CHINA

Always fresh fragrant flowers at
Ballantyne Bros. Ltd.
"The Floral & Wreath Shop"
Agents for
Crosland & James Bros. Seeds
Flowers by Wire Anytime, Anywhere
1211 Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

THE ENGLISH SWEET SHOP
726 YATES STREET
Large Variety English Sweets
Mail orders filled
The Sweetest Shop in Town

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET F. 1632

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

Est. 1885
English Footwear
James Maynards Ltd.
649 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

. . . SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1208 DOUGLAS ST Phone G 8811

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA
(Continued)

Garden $166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

KELWAY'S CAFE LTD.
Victoria's Pioneer Cafe
and REAL PLACE OF INTEREST
1111 Douglas Street Phone E 2323

1119 Wharf Street Tel. G 7191-7192
DOWELL'S
Transfer and Storage Co. Ltd.
Furniture and Piano Movers
PACKING CRATING STORAGE
Store Oil Delivery

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

McMartin's Leather Goods
716 Yates Street Phone G 6613
English Handbags, Traveling Cases, Brush Sets, Billfolds, Indian Moccasins, etc.

The Original
Rogers' Chocolates
The Exclusive Chocolate Shop
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Phone G. 7021 913 Government St.

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Pure Food Stores
We Stock Most Monitor - Advertised Goods

World-Famous
ENGLISH - CHINA
CRYSTAL—OBJECTS OF ART
Moderate prices.
PERIOD ARTS LTD.
(Opposite Empress Hotel)
VICTORIA, B. C.

QUARTER CAB TAXI
708 Johnson Street
Phone E 1197

VISITORS from the U. S. A.
Save from 25% to 35% on Contax, Leica, Rolleiflex Cameras and Winsor and Newton Artists' Supplies
from
J. SOMMER & SONS LTD.
1012 GOVERNMENT STREET

The
PLUME SHOP
Finest Yorkshire Tweeds, Angaline (Angora and Lambs' Wool), English and French Sportswear, Frocks and Millinery.
747 Yates Street Empire 5621

SOUVENIRS AND INDIAN GOODS
in great variety at
THE SOUVENIR SHOP
(6 Doors Above Post Office)
914 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

Gay Bathing Suits
3.95
Get into the summer swim with a Knit-to-Fit Suit . . . Smartly styled in brilliant or deep hues . . . swanky details!
32 to 40
Sportswear, Second Floor

THE ABSOLUTELY
RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Mail Driver or Phone 87-647

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY

Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37-101

The Winnipeg SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD
Phone 22 222

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 ELGIN AVENUE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
A Free Moth Bag with Purchase of
GARDEN FLIT or FLIT SPRAY
We deliver anything anywhere

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

HARPER METHOD
HAIRDRESSING
Specialists in All Branches
MARTHA A. THOMPSON
TEL. GAR. 1949
Delta Block, 1296 KING ST. E. (Upstairs)

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST
Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2786

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

CARTER'S AWNINGS
Canvas Goods
96 King Street Met. 1434

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
737 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

Advance Hardware
Choice Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc.
Screen Windows and Doors
Depend on Us for Service
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair. 218

ONTARIO
(Continued)

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones 6 Motor Deliveries

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas

Carling
Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

We sell a complete line of
RADIOS—All Waves
Everything Electrical for the Laundry and Guaranteed Bargain Carpet Sweepers
WAUGH & MacKEWN
ELECTRICAL SALES and SERVICE
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1787

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

DAWKINS and DAWKINS
OPTOMETRISTS
Successors to
Cairncross Optical Co.
MET 33 426 CLARENCE ST.

DELICIOUS
CANADA BREAD
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Spring Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
296 Dundas Street Met. 5238

C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
192 Richmond St. Met. 5810

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
240 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

SEE NEXT PAGE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
*SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
630 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.

OTTAWA
The Great Format Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

INSURANCE **GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN**
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. **Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.**

Kate J. Nicol
WOOLNOUGH SHOP.

FLEXEES
TWIN AND SUPER CONTROL GIRDLE AND FOUNDATIONS
$5.00 to $25.00
We carry a full range of boned corsets in front and back lace, inner belts and foundations, brassieres and bandeaus.
You will enjoy our fitting service
OPEN EVENINGS
Rand. 2129 32 Bloor St. W.

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon
Individual Coiffure Styling
PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5
1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—
Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS
Commercial and Society
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

DUNDONALD TIRE SERVICE
CAPT. L. GREEN, Prop.
CHURCH & DUNDONALD
MI 4541
Repairs, Service, Vulcanizing
DOMINION TIRES

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7794
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

WINDSOR
DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK — CREAM — BUTTERMILK

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

THE DRESS SHOPPE
1206 Wyandotte St., E. Windsor
Popular Price Dresses and Hosiery
The Choice of the Discriminating Shopper
HIGHWAY NO. 3, ESSEX, ONTARIO

Moore's Department Store
ELENOR THISTLE, Prop.
Blankets for Camping Trip also Linen and China

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
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148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont

McCREERY'S Make It Easy to Save
USE YOUR CREDIT
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY
Optical Service
W. H. McCREERY
Ouellette Avenue at 218

CANADA'S FINEST CLOTHES FOR DISCRIMINATING MEN
British Importations
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636

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Dechaux
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THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Heinz Food Products
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
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Moderately Priced
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HOSIERY—69c and 75c

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MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
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MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

LAY AWAY A
FUR COAT
Special Summer Offering
79.50 WITH A MUFF
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. WIlbank 9550

The **Coffee House**
1191 Union Avenue Open 9 Until 8
Breakfasts, Lunches and Afternoon Teas
The Coffee House can be rented for evening parties.

WALTER S. JOHNSON, K.C.
Attorney-at-Law, Barrister and Solicitor
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BLDG.
437 St. James Street, West
MONTREAL Tel. MA. 2745

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
1860 HAMILTON STREET, REGINA

SASKATOON
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes
150 2nd Ave. N Phone 4555

Frank Dunn
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 Second Avenue N.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London S W 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

ACCOMPANISTS

MISS DOROTHY MARTIN
(L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.)
53 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 5758
Experienced vocal and instrumental accompanist and coach available for recitals, concerts at homes and practices

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143)

LONDON, CHISWICK — Board residence, electric light, geyser bath; close Chiswick Park Station and Christian Science church, 24 Arlington Gardens.

LONDON — Divan bed-sitting rooms with board: from 2 gns.; 2 min. Russell Square. 2 Brunswick Mansions, Handel St., W. C. 1.

United States and Canada
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S HOME
Happy free atmosphere. Ample playing space. Day nursery. MARRIOTT, White Lodge, off Hall Lane, Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington St. and
87 Stibbington St.
London, N. W. 1
Phone Euston 1071. 1072

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

COURIERS

WIMBLEDON 6251 SLOANE 2479
Owner Drivers; glad to take you shopping, seeing London, or visiting countryside; terms moderate. Any time, anywhere.

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville de réception et de cour-Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

DRESSMAKING—Bring your materials to "Silvestria"; good cut; personal attention; coats and gowns, 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 116a Holland Rd., London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

THE EXCLUSIVE
DRESSMAKER and MILLINER
Mrs. Pemberton 22 Crawford Street
London W 1 Welbeck 4836

DUPLICATING

NEAT, accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3029.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses. 114, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, CHEYNE WALK, S. W. 3—Unfurnished modern flat; 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, large kitchen and good usual offices, well appointed bathroom, 2 W. C.'s, central heating; lovely view of river. Box W-414—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Second floor self-contained unfurnished flat, modernized; south aspect; 4 large rooms, bathroom, power, constant hot water, newly decorated, phone; rent £100 p. a. RATCLIFFE, 12, Bassett Rd., W. 10. Phone Park 8577.

LONDON, Bayswater. Ground floor flat, newly decorated, well furnished, 1 sitting, 1 bedroom, kitchen, bath. Small garden. 27/6 long let. Also well furnished flatlet, with own entrance. 22/6. S. 98 Richmond Road, W.2.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863

HOLIDAY POST

LADY—Will drive visitors in England during August. Owns car. Box W-420—BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

LONDON — PRACTITIONER WISHES TO SHARE her comfortable flat in Chelsea with lady who is occupied daily; references exchanged. Box W-410—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district: For houses and flats apply LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Rents collected Mortgages arranged

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD 69 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939

MORGAN'S GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial, satisfaction or money returned with every used car; extended payments for used and new cars; special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors; demonstrations anywhere at any time 119, Queen's Rd., Bayswater, London near Whiteleys. Phone Bayswater 0065

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Practitioner's office, Regent Street, available afternoons, 2:30 to 7 and Saturday mornings; reasonable inclusive, rental. Box M-2390—BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor, Regis, Worthing and London. Enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Tel. 2630.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BROMLEY (near)—Charming Guest House, 5 minutes from station. Lovely garden. Every comfort. Moderate terms. Miss Pyne, 244 Southlands Road, Bickley, Kent. Ravensbourne 4446.

KILKEE, IRELAND—Guest House. Faces Atlantic. Beautiful coastal scenery. Good catering. Golf. Bathing. Terms moderate. Apply Eileen Hawker.

LONDON—Paying guests received in a very nice home, garage, garden, piano, wireless, constant hot water. Terms moderate. Phone Gladstone 4589 or write 13 Oxgate Gardens, N.W.2.

PERSONAL SERVICE

WHAT ARE YOUR INVESTMENT PROBLEMS?
I shall be happy to advise you concerning the wisest use of your money for the guaranteed provision of present or future income. May I help you?
Write L. Espir, B. Sc., B. A., 2 St. James Sq. S. W. 1 Tel Whitehall 6122.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand London W C 2

HARROGATE—Children's nurse or mother's help required; 3 girls, 8, 5 and 1½ years. ALEXANDER, "Sunholme," Rutland Road.

LONDON—Insurance Company requires two Agency Inspectors, to operate in W.C. district of London, (1) for the Life Department, (2) for the Fire and General Departments. Applications are invited from experienced men. Box W-358—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W C 2

POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, 28, Cambridge degree, lately managing director own London company with provincial and continental interests; which position terminated successfully; experience Law, Finance, Sales, Advertising; good presentation, executive and hard selling ability, tact; seeks immediately new field with scope home or abroad. Box W-418—BCM/CSM, London.

GENTLEMAN, Linguist—With business experience in U. S. A., England and Germany; also many years scholastic experience (at present teaching), seeks wider opening where his experience would be of value. Box W-91—BCM/CSM, London.

LADY—Would like to run house or flat where help is given. Has had good experience in cooking and house management. Box M-8933—BCM/CSM, London.

POST required as companion to someone needing care; good references. Box W-230—BCM/CSM, London.

QUALIFIED automobile engineer, formerly chief assistant automobile association; unique experience servicing, estimating, repairs, insurance, hire-purchase; claims expert; garage connection. Box W-415—BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden, moderate terms; French, Spanish, German, Russian spoken.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, W. 1—For really comfortable accommodation try 21 York St., Baker St.; adequate bathrooms, boiling hot water, admirable service; most conveniently situated, buses, Underground, train, within three minutes; all churches easily reached; terms include breakfast: no extras; from 25/- to 39/6d weekly.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sittingrooms, service catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

LONDON, 35 Colville Terrace, Bayswater, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; meals and service optional; gas fires and rings. Bayswater 4908.

LONDON, 2 Vicarage Gate, W.8.—Modern furnished and unfurnished suites and rooms with breakfast, from 32/6. WESTERN 6708.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.

NORTH LONDON, Crouch End—Unfurnished second floor; 2 large rooms, fitted kitchenette, bath, gas points, electric light; near bus, tube, rail. OWNER, 46 Hornsey Rise, N. 19.

WHERE TO STAY in London? Somewhere comfortable? Central? Try 28 Porchester Pl., Marble Arch W 2. Furnished one-room service flatlets modern and moderate; from 30/- inclusive breakfast service. Phone Padd 3724.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60 Leicester Road, East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TAILORS

N. GREEN—Exclusive ladies' tailoring; fur work; expert workmanship; long coats, costumes; furs scientifically cleaned, dyed, repaired, remodelled. 41 Marloes Road, Kensington, Western 2748.

TEACHERS

MRS. ORLANDO MORGAN (CONTRALTO) (Member of the Royal Society of Teachers) receives pupils for Voice Production, Interpretation and Style, either in the West End of London, or at 26 Acol Road, West End Lane, N. W. 6.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a Winpole St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (2 lines)
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property London and Provinces
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys. London and Country.
Specialists in the Management of Property and Collection of Rents.

LONDON, CHELSEA. Available for immediate occupation, Modern building, eminently suitable for Christian Science church. Splendid reading rooms, offices, etc. Apply: Hamilton, Ward & Co., 8 Regent Street, W.1.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TUTORS

SUCCESSFUL COACHING—Reduced summer fees. Languages and English subjects. R. O. Gercke, F.I.L. 59A The Grove, London, S.W.18. BATTersea 3006.

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TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove W. 2 Bayswater 2902

WINDOW CLEANERS

LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK. J. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE 318 Cold Harbor Lane, Brixton, S. W. 9.

England

LONDON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Whitehall 9691, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
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Look for display advertising from England in the news section.

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MERCHANT TAILOR
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone NATIONAL 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat
Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
110 Darkes Lane
POTTERS BAR
Phone Potters Bar 93

INSURANCE
LIFE ENDOWMENT ANNUITIES
MOTOR and ALL GENERAL CLASSES
"Compendium of Insurance"
Gratis on Application
John Scott Hogg
Roxburghe House
273 Regent St., W. 1 Reg. 6936

E. RICHOUX
58 Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Teas and Light Refreshments
Rooms for Hire, Parties, Dances, Whist Drives, Meetings, etc.

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

TRUNKS and TRAVEL GOODS
Actual Maker
TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
S. W. 1.
Phone Sloane 8969

CHAS. HAYWARD
"HAIR SPECIALIST"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method.
68 Queens Rd., Bayswater W. 2. Bayswater 2615

INSURANCE
of every description in the West End.
K. ROMER LEE
11 PALL MALL, S. W. 1
PHONE WHITEHALL 7978

D. Brinley Richards
Limited
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken.
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES, INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS.

LONDON
(Continued)

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FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

The Art Store
MARKERS, etc.
PERFECT, MARKILO, KENEX
Prang Charcoal Pencils and Special Rubber. We now stock Blue Chalks as advertised in this paper, 3d. a stick or 4/3d. a set.
THE NEW PUBLICATION
"Gospel Light"
By George M. Lamsa
Now Obtainable at 11/6.

INCOME TAX
RECOVERED *and* ADJUSTED
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
275 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377.

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive
go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

Your Clothes . . .
We believe we can help you with your dress problems. Stylish and inexpensive outfits made in our own workrooms.
MARY PERRY
60 BERNERS ST., W.1. Ph. Museum 8557

GREGG & CO., Ltd.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
HOT WATER and GAS FITTERS
SHEFFIELD CUTLERS
27 Sloane Sq., S. W. 1. 1196 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3.
9808 Flaxman

FURS
NEW MODELS
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, Now ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1.
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"
"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
INSURANCE
Tel. Silverthorn 2018-19
Station Approach, Chingford
or by appointment at
1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

FOR
PHOTOGRAPHS
Go to LANGFIER
343 Finchley Road, N. W. 3
Tel. Hampstead 5428

JENNIFER CHOCOLATES
Made on the premises and of purest materials also delicious TOFFY FUDGE, etc.
29 Upper George Street, Bryanston Sq., W. 1
Paddington 6780

The Guernsey Cake Shop
Home-made Cakes Jams, etc.
Morning Refreshment
Dainty Luncheons a Speciality
Teas
Birthday and other Cakes made to order
Genuine Guernsey Gâche
36 Palmer Street (Victoria St.), S. W. 1

LONDON GARDENS
118-120 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
84 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3
17 Church St., W. 8
Cables: Londogarda KEN 7288

Toys, Stationery, Handbags
Fancy Goods in Large Variety
Your Custom Valued
TAYLORS
(Miss L. Taylor)
242a Ealing Road, Wembley

Ratcliff & Ratcliff
Bulmer Place, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
BUILDERS ● DECORATORS
Sanitary Engineers ● Electrical Engineers ● Plumbing ● Hot Water Engineers ● Repairs
Tel. Park 7779

J. WEBB
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
62 Shaftesbury Road, Hammersmith, W. 6
Riverside 1089
All Electrical Appliances Supplied and Installed.

LONDON

LONDON, N. Canonbury and Islington

For Fashions and Furnishing
T. R. Roberts Limited
Established 1860
215-225 Upper St., N. 1
CANonbury 3333

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill
Telemac Weatherproof
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10.
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Golders Green
DURRANT
38 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD
High-Class Greengrocer and Fruiterer
Also at 231 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD and 444 FINCHLEY ROAD, CHILD'S HILL

STEAD & SIMPSON LTD.
Shoe Specialists
15 Golders Green Road
and
200 High Road, Streatham.

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead
The **BOWMAL Bed Settee**

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak. 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in. complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3.

Loose Covers, Curtains, Cabinet and Upholstery Work
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Road, N. W. 6 Tel. MAI 5523
Thoroughly Dependable

LONDON E.—Chingford
Phone: Silverhorn 1198
Prompt Motor Deliveries
RAWLINGS'
HYGIENIC FOOD STORE
4 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD, ESSEX
This modernised Store under the personal supervision of a Certificated Grocer, offers the very best in service and goods—at the lowest price.

LONDON S. E. West Norwood
DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes
For All the Best Chocolates, Toffee Ice Cream and Ice Bricks
go to
T. C. WEEDON
145a CHURCH ROAD, BARNES, S. W. 13
Phone: Riverside 2464
and 260 Upper Richmond Rd., E. Sheen S. W. 14

IRONSIDE'S STORES
and Post Office
59 and 59a High Street, Fulham, S. W. 6
HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Choice Fruit and Vegetables
Turnery and all Spring Cleaning Requisites

LONDON S. W.—Streatham
R. W. SMALE
BUILDER and DECORATOR
Personal Supervision
13 Thrale Road
Streatham

Lois Palmer
189 Worple Road, W. Wimbledon
Tel. Wim. 4913
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters
Agent for Chilprufe

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon
Fuller's Domestic Laundry
3 YORK ROAD, WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19
"We Serve to Deserve"
High Class Family Laundering
Ladies' Lace and Silk Lingerie a Speciality. Art and Household Dyeing and Cleaning. Court Dress, Masonic Regalia, Military and Naval Uniforms, Fancy Dress, etc.
Telephone: LIBerty 3554

LONDON W.—Chiswick
Chiswick 1160
ARTHUR KNAPP
Builder and Decorator
1, Eastbourne Road, W. 4

Ireland

BELFAST

Stormonth's Stores, Ltd.
43-45 ANN STREET
City Specialists in All Dried and Canned Fruits
The Highest Class of Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery and Fresh Fruit Always in Stock
We Stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, and Lushus Table Jellies
Price Lists upon Application
Daily Deliveries to All Parts of the City and District
PHONES 22241 AND 22242

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

IRELAND

BELFAST
(Continued)

ERSKINE MAYNE
3 DONEGALL SQUARE WEST
Books : Best Souvenirs
Irish Authors
Charming Books
Road Maps and Guides

BELL AND LOGAN LTD.
BODONI HOUSE
LINENHALL STREET
Printers, Stationers, Bookbinders, Barlock and Bartlet All-British Typewriters.
Duplicators, Steel Office Furniture, Milner's Safes

Try the
GOLDEN DAWN CAFÉ
Fountain Street
Belfast
Telephone 260001

Fresh Flowers, Plants
and
Everything for the Garden
JAMES HAMILTON
BELFAST NURSERIES
MALONE ROAD PHONE 66733

James
HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING
Ready-to-Wear
MEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS'
BURBERRY, DEXTER and AQUATITE RAINCOATS
19-27 Lombard Street, Belfast

For Beautiful Laundry Work
Try
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
RAVENHILL AVENUE, BELFAST
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

75 Years' Reputation
FOR
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery
General Iron Mongery, etc.
THE FURNISHING HOUSE OF
Robert Watson & Co. Ltd.
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NO MAN nor any body of men is good enough or wise enough to dispense with the tonic of criticism.—HUXLEY.

Daily Features

ACT well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.—LAVATER.

Nature Notes

Hepatica.
Liverwort, Liver-Leaf,
Lilac, white, pale purple,
March to May.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A LONG-TIME reader of the Monitor in New York City submits the following question in cryptic-rhyme. As for the answer—well, you guess.

HFDDOXGBVEZ, V QCVEX EL

WGU

VJ XSVEVYP HFDDOXG XMXCA

SWA,

ALF KLYGVSXC TFVEX W

EWGU;

LC SL ALF JVYS EZWE VE'G

NFGE HOWA?

This should be very easy for beginners, since it contains two single letters, which may be either A, I, or O. Note also the similarity between the first part of the first word and the third word in the second line. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

2. Letter Changing

EXPERTS continue to find shorter hops. The SEEK to FIND in 5 moves printed the other day brought two changes, each in 4 moves, from a Brookline, Mass., reader: Seek, Seed, Send, Fend, Find, or Seek, Seed, Feed, Fend, Find. And so it goes. And doubtless much scrap paper finds its way to the waste basket. A Quincy, Mass., reader submits the following: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change WASTE to PAPER in 6 moves.

3. Try This One

THE call for tongue-twisters brought this old-time school test from a Montgomery City, Mo., reader: Betty Botter bought some butter. But she said, "This butter's bitter. If I put it in my batter, it will make my batter bitter." So she bought a bit of better butter, better than her bitter butter, and made her bitter butter better.

4. A Reducing Exercise

NOT so hard! Start with the word PIERCE. By dropping one letter at a time, try reducing this word to the letter "P," always leaving a proper word, the letters of which remain in their original order.

5. Rebus

HERE'S another from Beaumont, Texas. Two words, containing 5 and 4 letters, respectively, are represented in rebus form. The verse gives a clue.

H
cy bb

Their gifts endear them though some may fear them.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Captain of the Temple

OUR Common Version of Acts 4:1, 3 informs us that Peter and John were seized by the "priests and the captain of the temple, and the Sadducees," and were forthwith thrown into prison; while we learn from Luke 22:52 that "the captains of the temple" were among those who took part in the arrest of the Master himself.

The importance of the position held by such officers is suggested by the fact that the term applied to them in the original is *strategoi*, which has the primary meaning of "generals" rather than simply "captains." They seem to have been the leaders of the Levites who kept guard in and around the temple, and indeed they are referred to by Josephus as carrying out this office.

The chief member of the group, "the captain of the temple," was sometimes referred to as "the man of the temple mount" (cf. Plummer: "St. Luke," p. 491).

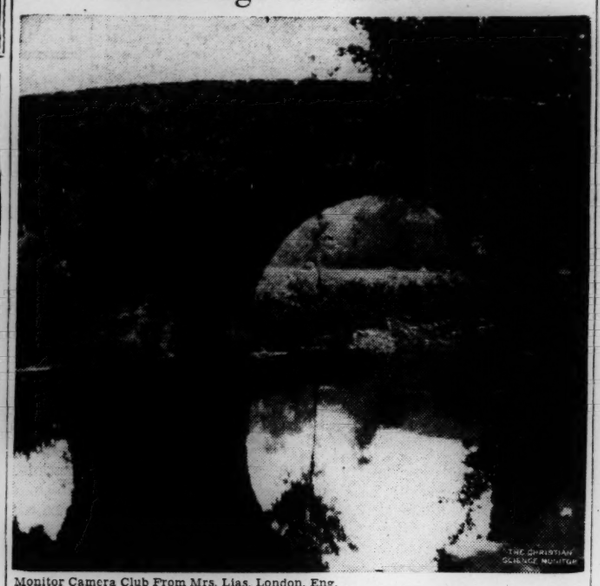
Brevities

Whitsitt Imprint: Time does not drag for the man who is too busy to look at the clock.

Answers: Some men are fired with ambition. Others fired for lack of it.

Montreal Daily Star: A gentleman is a man who uses the butter knife when he breakfasts alone.

Old Bridge in North Devon



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Lias, London, Eng.

Still Sturdy After Centuries of Service in England

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Curio Party

EACH guest is invited to bring to the party some small treasured object and tell its history, origin, character, composition, or other interesting features. This suggestion awakens an eager response and results in pleasant entertainment and even instruction to the assembled group.

At one such party recently, a guest brought a sampler showing the stitches worked by her grandmother when a child of 12 years. The letters of the alphabet were clear and accurate, and there was an outline of the house in which she was born. Another brought a receptacle for holding sand to be sprinkled through a perforated top. This was used before the days of paper blotters and served to dry the ink when one wrote a letter in olden times.

A pewter teapot showed Japanese ingenuity in having a carved coconut decorating the portion below the largest circumference, with metal spout and handle. Another guest brought two cup plates which were used at one time to hold the half-empty cup while the deep saucer was filled with the fluid, so that it might become cool enough to be safely lifted to the lips.

There were many other souvenirs of old-time customs, as well as treasures from foreign lands. After each object had been described, it was placed upon a central table, where all could examine it. Many questions were asked and many interesting facts regarding practices of other people brought to light.—F. D. W., Topeka, Kan.

The Little Red Hen

DID you ever stop to think that hard times mean nothing to a hen? She just keeps on digging worms and laying eggs, regardless of what is said about conditions. If the ground is hard, she scratches the harder. If it's dry, she digs deeper. If she strikes a rock, she works around it. But always she digs up worms and turns them into hard-shelled profits.

Did you ever know of a hen starving waiting for worms to dig themselves to the surface? Did you ever hear one cackle because times were hard? Not on your life. She saves her breath for digging and her cackles for eggs.

Yes, sir, a lesson can be learned from the little red hen.—*Kansas City Realtor.*

In Lighter Vein

—MacLean's (Toronto)

"Don't open the rumble seat! Bill's in there developing the films."

Stung!

Teacher: "Give me a sentence using the pronoun I."

Pupil: "I is—"

Teacher: "Not 'I is.' You should say 'I am.'"

Pupil: "All right, 'I am the ninth letter of the alphabet.'"

Preference

"What is your impression of the Italian imbroglio?"

"Well, frankly, I much prefer American dishes."

Acknowledged

She: "I wonder if outstanding leaders ever make good husbands?"

He: "Hur-r-umph—er—perhaps you had better ask my wife."

Peace Work

"I served two years in the air service."

"In the House or the Senate?"—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Daily Anecdote

Rearmed

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE visiting Paris during Napoleon's heyday, an eminent artist went to see the room where the Senate assembled. His guide had not been over-loquacious, but when they stopped before the chair of state he became genuinely excited. "Do you see that chair, Monsieur? Do you see that it has a new arm?"

"Yes," replied the artist, "but what's so remarkable about that?"

"The remarkable thing is that that arm is renewed about once every two weeks."

"Renewed," laughed the visitor, "once every two weeks? But why?"

"Well, you see," continued the guide, "when the First Consul sits in that chair he cannot stand being still; and when the Senators are deliberating he hacks away at that arm with a penknife until the surface is reduced to splinters. Every now and then we slip a new arm in without saying anything."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

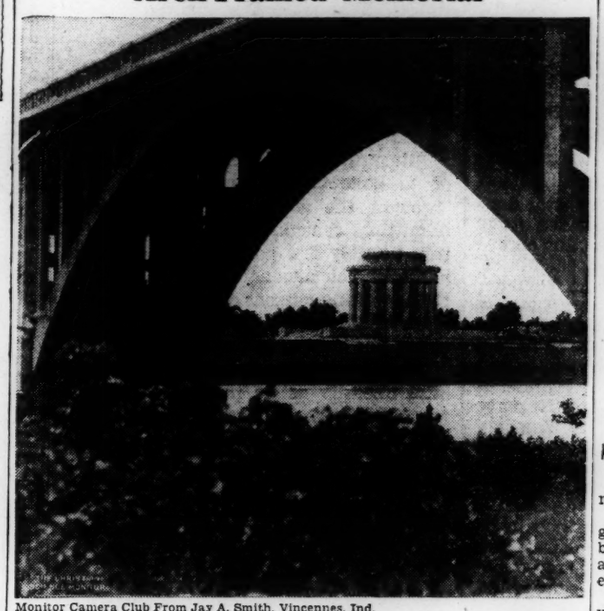
1. Is the new $17,000,000 road from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F., paved all its 770 miles?
2. Has the jail population of youths under 18 increased in Los Angeles County since 1930?
3. Who is the new ambassador to Italy from the United States?
4. Have Britain and France agreed to recognize Italian expansion in Ethiopia?
5. What unusual disturbance developed when Haile Selassie was speaking before the League Assemby?
6. Is it true that the New Deal has increased the national debt by more than $10,000,000,000?
7. Why has the Mayor of New Orleans resigned?
8. Did the State of Kansas end its last fiscal year with a deficit?
9. What is the best east-west time of the Hindenburg across the North Atlantic?
10. Who is offering a 20-mile trip for $100,000?
11. What name is to be given the proposed sister ship of the S. S. Queen Mary?
12. Where is the United States preparing to develop a huge air base as a major key in Pacific defense?
13. What new drive was launched by the Advertising Federation of America at its Boston convention?
14. How many persons in the United States were gainfully employed in May?
15. What development has given the Democrats new hope of carrying New York in the presidential election in November?
16. For how much longer are advertisements to be banned from British radio?
17. Why did France heap special honors on John D. Rockefeller Jr., on June 30?
18. What state has just put job insurance into effect.
19. Did residential construction in the United States during May show an increase of more than 75 per cent over May, 1935?
20. In what American city are television radiocasts picked up on 100 sets?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Arch-Framed Memorial



Monitor Camera Club From Jay A. Smith, Vincennes, Ind.

Lincoln Bridge in Vincennes, Ind., With the George Rogers Clark Memorial, Recently Dedicated by President Roosevelt, in Background

Odds and Ends

Early Razor

Dr. Allan Chester Johnson of Princeton has a stone razor found under a window of the palace of King Minos of Crete, where it was first used about 2500 B. C.

Ethiopia

A census of Ethiopia's population has never been taken. Estimates of the total inhabitants range from 6,000,000 to 14,000,000.

Bonus Paper

One hundred and twenty-five tons of paper were required for the printing of the bonus bonds which went out to pay 3,500,000 World War veterans a total of $1,924,000,000.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Long-Legged Boys

MR. B——, a rather tall man, saw a man on the street who was mounting little boys on a pony, photographing them, taking their addresses and selling the pictures to their parents for about a dollar. Being clever with a camera, and knowing that boys like to be actors, Mr. B—— made a pair of stilts with high foot supports, spliced some long trouser legs over them, and used big shoes at the bottom.

Then he borrowed from a theatrical man an imitation office safe, a light affair used in stage scenes. Appearing on the street with his strange outfit, apparently carrying a huge safe on his arm, was enough to attract the youngsters.

Near a school, at dismissal time, he leaned the boys against a wall, standing on the stilts within the trousers, with legs seven or eight times longer than their bodies; then he photographed them carrying the safe in one hand. The idea took! and excited boys jabbered for their turn to be pictured as a gigantic, powerful man. With an eye to big business, he took addresses and also gave out his own cards, so the boys could arrange with their parents for a dollar to get their pictures.

Then, for little girls, his wife made a slip-over dress like that on the Statue of Liberty, a paper torch with cotton simulating the flame, and a headpiece like that adorning the statue. This pose of little girls as Liberty was about as popular as the long-legged boys carrying a safe like a satchel.—John F. G., Riverside, Ill.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Removing an Appointee

Question: An appointive office, not mentioned in the bylaws, is filled by a board for a term described on the card of notification as ending on a definite date, "or until the successor has qualified." May the board, before the end of the term, remove the appointee?

Answer: An officer elected by the parent body to fill an office established in the bylaws may not be deposed during the term of office. The only way to remove such an officer would be by expulsion from membership after trial.

This case, however, is that of an office not named in the bylaws. The person occupying it is not, in fact, an officer but has been appointed by the board to perform certain duties. Since the board created the office, and made the appointment in process of performing the duties entrusted to it, the board has the right by majority vote to remove the appointee at any time, to abolish the "office," or to make any change that seems desirable. Otherwise, the board might be seriously hampered in carrying out the responsibilities delegated to it by the parent body.

Any of these actions would be subject to review and reversal by the parent body, unless the bylaws without qualification delegated entire power to the board.

What They Say

Trailers

"Within 20 years more than half the population of the United States will be living in automobile trailers."—*Roger Babson.*

The Republican Candidate

"The key to real stability is not boondoggling, but permanent jobs with the laborer worthy of his hire. Theories will not produce them, nor can unemployment be made to vanish overnight. 'Help Wanted' signs will blossom out of restored confidence in the nation's finances."—*Alfred M. Landon.*

Fidelity

"The dog is the only animal that serves man of his own accord."—*Albert Payson Terhune.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Toby and the Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

TOBY is a yellow cat; and from his nonchalant life one might well feel ashamed of our warring nations of human beings.

As he picks his way along the garden paths these sunny mornings, bluebirds and red-breasted robins alight unconcernedly about him and explore the new grass.

In the unwritten biography of this yellow cat there are many stories of feline friendship for birds and chickens. The story is that of "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." Toby's mistress, a country school teacher, realized when she first picked up the yellow ball of fur that a cat in her garden with her chicks and wild Oregon birds might prove a problem.

When Toby began to wobble his uncertain way across the kitchen floor, he discovered small chicks around him. Later when he found one small chick eating from his milk bowl he remonstrated. A tone of admonition and the shaking finger of his mistress corrected him. And other lessons followed. Today, when strange cats come into the yard which is Toby's domain, he drives them away; but he seems to protect all birds.

Thus the garden of Margaret F—— in this little western Oregon city is a certain bird sanctuary, for the feathered friends of the air seem to realize Toby's benign power to protect them. And almost any day, if you should walk up the path from the river to a brown frame house on the hill of Lafayette, you'll find a huge yellow cat with birds all about him.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

BATES—This is a patronymic surname derived from *Bartholomew*, from which many other surnames have come.

Fleck is a nickname from an old English word, *flygge*, generally applied to birds, and meaning "full-fledged, full of vitality, and merry." Many instances of its use could be quoted if space permitted.

Faris—This is a local name that is a shortened form of *Ferrers*, which in turn comes from one of the 22 villages in France named *Ferrieres*.

Melissa—Of Gaelic origin, meaning "servant of Jesus."

Arkenburgh is a local surname derived from the borough of that name.

Frerck is an altered form from *Freck*, meaning "bold."

Donahue—This is a local name. It is from a Celtic word *don* or *down*, "a hill," which was adopted by the Anglo-Saxons, and enters into many compounds.

Blasius—This surname is a Latinized form of the name of *St. Blaise*.

Schu is the correct form of this name. It is of Teutonic origin and means "shoe." *Schumann*, the name of the famous composer, is a compound of it.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. All but 70 miles is paved.
2. No; the sheriff's office reports that the daily jail population of youths under 18 has decreased to 40, from an average of 180 before 1930.
3. William Phillips, formerly Under Secretary of State.
4. Foreign Secretary Eden of Britain, and Premier Blum of France, have announced at Geneva that their governments will not accord recognition.
5. Italian journalists hooted him.
6. Yes; the Government now owes $13,000,000,000 more than when Mr. Roosevelt took office in 1933. The current year's deficit is $4,723,000,000.
7. He said he would resign when the Legislature restored home rule to the city.
8. Kansas closed its year with a cash balance of $1,250,000.
9. Her trip last week was her fastest, 51 hours, 17 minutes.
10. Dr. Jean Piccard is looking for a passenger who will pay $100,000 for a stratosphere ascent.
11. King George V.
12. A commission is now looking for a location in Alaska.
13. "Sincerity in advertising."
14. Secretary of Labor Perkins reports 46,180,000.
15. Governor Lehman, a personal friend of President Roosevelt's, has yielded to party pressure to run for a third term.
16. The British Broadcasting Company has agreed to ban advertising for another 10 years.
17. Because he has spent approximately $3,710,000 in restoring historical monuments—among them Reims Cathedral, Fontainebleau Chateau, and Versailles Chateau.
18. Wisconsin's new law, effective July 1, provides benefits for 400,000 workers.
19. According to Department of Labor figures, the increase was 79 per cent.
20. From studios in the Empire State Building in New York, the Radio Corporation of America is sending out test television radiocasts to 100 sets scattered over the city.

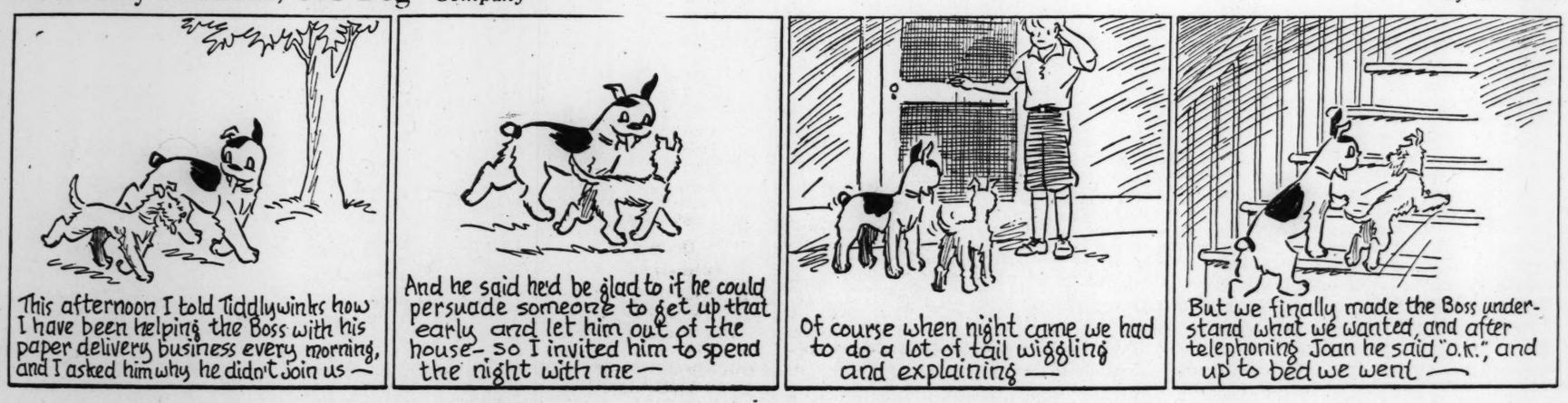
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Why Bring That Up?*

By LE PELLEY

MAY SUSIE AND I PLAY IN YOUR CAVE ?
OH NO — NOT NOW !
WE ARE DESPERATE MEN AND THIS IS OUR HIDE-OUT
YES — THIS IS OUR SECRET DEN !
OH — I DON'T THINK I WANT TO PLAY IN THERE ANYWAY — IT LOOKS TO ME LIKE IT BELONGS TO A FAMILY OF BEARS
?
HMMMM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Company*

By CARMACK


This afternoon I told Tiddlywinks how I have been helping the Boss with his paper delivery business every morning, and I asked him why he didn't join us —
And he said he'd be glad to if he could persuade someone to get up that early and let him out of the house — so I invited him to spend the night with me —
Of course when night came we had to do a lot of tail wiggling and explaining —
But we finally made the Boss understand what we wanted, and after telephoning Joan he said, "O.K.", and up to bed we went —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Liberalism in Britain

TWO sections of the Liberal Party in Britain have recently been holding conferences, each intent on reorganizing its forces, and each asserting itself to be the true repository of Liberal doctrine. One of them has identified itself with the National Government, and enjoys the sweets of office. Since it does nothing and asserts nothing except in common with its Conservative associates, it is now hailed as Liberal chiefly by those who consider that Liberals should cease to have a separate existence. So if the Opposition section be regarded as the true representatives of the historic Liberalism, the party is seen to have dwindled to 20 Members of Parliament, with about 1,500,000 voters in the country. (This is to omit the family of Mr. David Lloyd George, which is a party and a law unto itself.)

Is British Liberalism, then, to be considered as virtually at an end—a few representatives being allowed to remain in Parliament by force of local sentiment? That, on the face of it, might well appear to be the case. Their spokesmen on public occasions talk good sense; yet no one is thrilled; no one expects any results.

Yet it is often observed that the policy they adopt, the measures they advocate, in accordance with Liberal fundamentals, coincide in an extraordinary manner with what the average Briton is desiring and demanding. In foreign affairs there is essentially what may be called a League of Nations policy—so is that of most Britons. Following a tradition of Liberal sympathy with the independence of weak nationalities, they were the first to protest against the aggression in Ethiopia; there, too, popular feeling went the same way.

Their forbears were the original champions of democracy, and all Britain today is a democratic stronghold. Their free trade doctrines make them the protagonists of the case against economic nationalism, and there are few who do not regard economic nationalism as the principal economic evil of the times. They were first in the field in urging planning schemes for the stimulation of trade and the conquest of unemployment—to which a majority of the country is favorable. Why are they apparently so in touch with the nation, yet as a party rejected?

It is often said that they have succeeded so well that they have now converted the nation, and are no longer obviously needed. There is much truth in that. But there is another reason. The world as a whole today is torn between two conflicting interests, which are in the main class interests, appearing in their extreme forms as Fascism and Communism. Britain today is neither Fascist nor Communist; the conflict takes form as one between the existing order (humanized by democracy) against a new order to be established in the interests primarily of the organized manual workers. This conflict may be represented as one between the national interest and sectional interests; or it may be represented as between the haves and the have-nots.

In such an absorbing contest, which is a part of a world contest, it is not surprising that the Liberal Party, which cannot identify itself with either extreme, should for the time being be brushed aside. But the need for it will return when, under the same or some other label, it will be called upon to defend and extend essential human rights, once won, but now again in jeopardy, threatened from the two quarters of extremism.

Foresight for School Safety

ALTHOUGH some three years have elapsed since an earthquake demolished the Polytechnic High School in Long Beach, Californians nevertheless are still awake to the need for taking practical steps to protect school children against such phenomena. It may be recalled that in this particular instance the tremor occurred in the evening, but citizens sensed acutely what might have happened had it come a few hours previously when the school was filled. When the question of rebuilding came up, some seven hundred of them met and made it clear that they wanted new legislation calling for better construction methods and stricter building codes. One result is that an entirely new type of school construction has been obtained.

There are two ways of making a structure quakeproof: either make it so massive that it cannot be cracked, or build it so light that there is practically nothing to fall down. The gargantuan towers of the Golden Gate bridge typify the former, the bamboo-and-paper houses of Japan the latter.

The latest California schoolhouse plan follows the matchbox idea with just a little touch of rock. The new buildings are low and lightly built of strong materials. Windows, for instance, weigh less than walls, so there is a maximum of window space, with just enough wall to hold it up. Roofs and ceilings are the most dangerous, so open-air classes on decks and in courts are provided as far as practical. The individual units are small, with a large number of exits; pupils can fairly explode out of classrooms if the building seems endangered.

Californians evidently are looking straight at their school building problem. Such features as are incorporated in this plan promise additional safety for school children and additional confidence for parents.

Musings on Messages

THESE random observations contain no reference to stern sticklers for duty who take messages to Garcia, or to galloping riders like those who "brought the good news from Ghent." Admitting, though, that they tell of tidings possibly less portentous than those borne by the unconquerable Phidippides to the waiting citizens of Athens from the plain of Marathon, the missives referred to are not lacking in importance.

Consider the husband whose conscience stirs uneasily as he peruses a Message from Mary grabbed from the postman ere rushing to catch the morning train:

> Are you watering the flowers every evening, especially the peonies? Did you remember to tell the butcher to leave a tiny piece of raw meat for Ichabod and to tell him always to leave it in the same place, you know, behind the back porch, because Pussy is accustomed to find it there? And did you ask Mrs. Brown to let Pussy in her house when it rains when you're away all day?

And it did rain yesterday—hard!

Consider Priscilla, age nine, at her first summer camp. A supervisor gives into her eager hands a Message from Mummy. She reads, finger along each word:

> Darling:
> Mummy knows you are having such a good time and that you are being a good girl. I hope you don't forget to make a little curtsy to Mrs. Williams when you say good morning and good night. Papa and I would like to have a line from you in your own writing. A postcard will do. Mrs. Williams will give you one. Be sure to wash your teeth well, won't you, dear? Papa thinks you should have another box of candy, but you won't eat more than two pieces a day, will you? and it would be nice to share it with those two other little girls you play with.

Mixed emotions of joy and wonderment why grown-ups don't know that writing is only for school time.

Consider the amusement of daughter at receiving a Message from Mother on a postcard:

> Dear Barbara:
> I shall be leaving your aunt up here after a perfectly lovely visit. Expect to reach home Thursday, probably in the afternoon. Please leave the door key outside. For safety, put it in the hammock, under two cushions. Love,
> Mother.

Thus are these passing months made merry by messages about simple things which pleasantly wear the motley of matters of midsummer momentousness.

The Legion for Liberty

RED-BAITERS may take warning from the National Education Association's meeting in Portland, Ore. The enthusiasm with which many sincere patriots were following the chase is waning. But not because there are so many Reds in America that good citizens are out of breath from running after them. Rather because so many a quarry marked as fair game by the leaders of the hunt turns out to be just another good citizen set upon by the pack.

So schoolteachers at the Portland meeting heard that support of teachers' oath bills in state legislatures is not to be a national policy of the American Legion. Frank Miles, editor of the Iowa Legionnaire, not only made that clear in his address to them, but went further to state a concept of Americanism that patriots will endorse, and would-be patriots should try to understand. Americanism, he said, does not consist of throwing children into jail because they might fail to salute the flag:

> And neither does Americanism consist of enforcing compulsory oaths of loyalty upon any class of citizens. . . . Commander Murphy rightly believes that some of the sources agitating such legislation are as menacing to democracy as the elements they profess to be attacking.

This is a statement of an enlightened view, and to have it from a source whose Americanism is not likely to be questioned must be heartening to those who have all along seen the menace to democracy which the Legion's national commander recognizes.

The Legion has objectives in the educational field which must be more important to it than enforcing an already patriotic class of citizens to undergo the humiliation of compulsory oath taking. One of these is the continuance of military training in academic institutions, and the effect of its very reasonable statement on Americanism and the teachers' oath was to line up opinion among the teachers against a resolution opposed to the Reserve Officers Training Corps. While the N. E. A. meeting went on record against compulsory military training in public schools and colleges, one of the delegates succeeded in persuading the teachers to meet the Legion gesture "halfway" by omitting the allusion to the R. O. T. C.

Thus an understanding word turneth away opposition. And while the Legion declaration was regaining the confidence of many educators, it was at the same time helping a somewhat confused citizenry to appreciate these important facts: Democracy is ill served by those pseudo-patriotic devices by which dictators assure the people's loyalty. It is better defended by a willingness to let it operate without interference from self-constituted champions, who are sometimes better organized than they are schooled in the fundamentals of liberty.

Armenian Past

Book News of the Day

THE modern history of Armenia is difficult to write, partly because of the dispersal of the Armenians, partly because of their strong racial consciousness, embittered by the treatment given them by the Turks. Mr. V. C. Vahan has not yet encountered these problems, for the first volume of his HISTORY OF ARMENIA (Armenian Library, No. 2) (Boston: Ararat Publishing Company) runs only to sixth century A. D.

He has, however, to face another set of difficulties. The early history of that part of Asia Minor now called Armenia is confused and obscure in spite of a good deal of faithful archaeological work by Armenian and other scholars. The history left by Moses of Khorene is certainly no more than legendary history. Neither Greek nor Roman historians make more than incidental references to Armenia. To Westerners, Armenian history is singularly remote, filled with proper names difficult to pronounce and bare of meaning.

Mr. Vahan has set out primarily to rescue for American Armenians a past of which they would seem to be largely ignorant, and not infrequently slightly ashamed. There is, of course, no reason for this latter feeling. The Armenians have often come under the rule of harsh masters—Assyrians, Persians, Turks—but they have succeeded in maintaining an interesting and fruitful culture, and have preserved their Christianity through much persecution.

Mr. Vahan does not perhaps make the most of his opportunities as a historian of culture. He leaves the reader ignorant of the vital forces which account for his people's survival, though he properly catalogues writers, priests and prophets. Moreover, his narrative is not infrequently a bit condensed. Not even his kings and heroes come alive. Yet he does preserve an admirable sense of fairness, and avoids the note of complaint common to many historians of "oppressed nationalities."

On the vexed question of Armenian racial origins, Mr. Vahan is temperately on the side of those who deny that the Armenians are to any considerable extent Semites. But he points out that the geographical position of the Armenian highlands at a crossroad of migrations and invasions has given its inhabitants an extraordinarily mixed racial constitution. He is none too successful in making the Vannic civilization seem real, but that is a very difficult task.

As he comes down the ages, his story takes on body. Chapter VIII, on the feudal system under the Arsacids, is good, and will interest the mediaevalist. On Armenian Christianity, too, Mr. Vahan makes available a good deal of information not easily accessible in English. The book is in no sense a piece of research, but a convenient manual based on modern scholarly investigation. It will prove useful not only to his English-speaking countrymen, but to others who wish a brief introduction to the history of Armenia.

C. B.

King for a Summer

Drawing by the Author

The Topplerschlösschen, Built in 1286 by the Burgomaster of Rothenburg

IT WAS once a king's house; now it belongs to the miller's daughter. "House," however, is not the word, for there is nothing quite like it in the whole world. Little castle, or *Schlösschen*, is the term fondly used, which is preceded by the name of Toppler, the so-called King of Rothenburg, who built it more than two hundred years before Columbus sighted the new world. He was the burgomaster who, by plot and plan, brought prosperity to the town and evolved for its protection ramparts, moats and walls. Tourists go to Rothenburg to walk around it on these very fortifications. In their course they look down into the valley on one side and see our castle, mottled white, shining in the summer sun, standing elegantly in the rose garden by the lazy Tauber River.

"How perfectly enchanting!" they invariably exclaim.

Living in a medieval castle is like being a character in a very old book. So we gave ourselves appropriate names: Anastasia, Armgardt, Geberhardt, Roderich, while the most adventurous was the Junker or knight. Travelers came and stood fascinated on the drawbridge, looking with wonder at the coats of arms of successive owners from Toppler down through the ages to some ancestor of the historic miller whose property adjoined. They remarked every detail, from the slots through which vigilant archers once peered, to the blossoming plants that we had put in every window box even to the peak of our slender dwelling.

Morning came with joy into the castle. A golden light flooded the valley and entered the small casements that opened outward to receive it, illuminating the round disks of glass of which the windows were composed. The towers of Rothenburg above us were sentinels of the advancing day.

There was a rush down all the narrow flights of stairs to a branch of the river where alders made convenient screens. Ducks came in flotillas over shaded ripples. Chipmunks scolded at us from a hazel bush and once someone almost stepped on a spiney ball tightly rolled that proved to be a young hedgehog.

Everywhere we went, exploring cobbled streets and ancient masonry, we heard the name of Toppler. In the old part of the beautiful *Rathaus* we found the hall where Toppler had presided and in the pride of his power had given ruthless decrees, while underneath was the dungeon into which he was finally cast. Beneath the church which he planned we saw somewhat of the water works, the secret of the supply being shared only with Jacob, his son. We began likewise to learn of a mysterious passage that led under the ramparts to the Tauber and the singular retreat, now our home, which was jokingly referred to as a pigeon cote.

In this environment history was continually re-enacted. Sounds as of bombardment which set the fowls in the miller's yard into a flutter, proved to be the *Festspiel*, commemorating the liberation of the town from invading forces in 1631, and now played by the butcher and baker and others who served our daily needs.

Music at dusk, Mozart and Haydn chamber pieces by a string quartet, composed of friends, woke echoes within the castle. The light of candles played over low ceilings and the collection of rare pewter; we seemed to live in the epoch when Rothenburg was a robber village and the burgomaster and his ally, King Wenzel from Prague, met in these rooms to lay plans to outwit their enemies.

Summer days passed on swift feet. There came a time when we woke shivering to find our valley shimmering in brittle silver frost. The huge crackle oven that had seemed a vast reservoir of heat was ineffectual. Reluctantly, we returned the ponderous key to the miller's daughter; and—bent for the south and warmer lands—said farewell to our little castle.

HARLEY PERKINS

Mirror of World Opinion

Anti-Fascist Italy Speaks

FROM oppressed Italy the anti-Fascist forces, which within the country carry on their struggle in silence, send to you, comrades of the French Front Populaire, their greeting and their good wishes, at a time when the authorized leader of the Socialist Party is assuming the government of France with the collaboration of the Radical Democrats and with the unconditional support of the greatest trade union organizations of workers and peasants, and of the French section of the Communist International. . . .

You know, comrades, how Fascism in Italy, by the threat of unemployment and of hunger, is succeeding in imposing its mask on the population; by suppressing every source of information, every possibility of forming judgment, the dictatorship breaks the will of the masses and annihilates their political conscience. Only militant vanguards can still, under this oppression, represent the interests of a people constrained to silence, forcibly unregimented in the ranks of the regime, and can interpret the feelings of the immense majority among the very men who form part of the Fascist organizations and among the Catholic masses who do not follow blindly the betrayal of so many false pastors; of the intellectuals who, asserting the exigencies of morality in politics, co-operate in the liberating struggle of the proletariat against Fascist imperialism. . . .

Neither the military successes of the dictatorship, nor the pompous proclamation of its "Empire," a myth of power that has already faded before the indifference, weariness, and wretchedness of the population, have at all shaken them or made them change their attitude. The illegal organizations in Italy of Socialists and Communists, the Democratic, Republican, and Liberal groups, and all the progressive elements of the nation that, outside parties, feel the necessity for the struggle against Fascism, are today—and will remain till the victory is won—ranged in a single front, for bread, for peace, and for the freedom of the Italian people. . . .

Let no one be deceived by the false proffers of peace which a dictator may be obliged to put forward by his needs of the moment, but which have already been belied by his actions of yesterday and by his incessant preparations for war. Not his changeable and uncontrolled caprice, but only the conscious, freely expressed will of the whole Italian people can constitute the only real guarantee of peace. . . .

Against the arrogance and oppression of Fascism it is necessary that there should be no weakening in the collective action of the League of Nations, which has for the first time found concrete expression in the condemnation of the aggressor and the application of sanctions. Bitter as it is for Italians to see the slow but inevitable suffocation of the economic life of their country, we do not hesitate to ask that this policy should be maintained, since it is necessary, for the salvation of the Italian people itself, driven by the dictatorship into the bloody paths of war.

In renewed confirmation of the condemnation already pronounced, in a decided affirmation of a discordant adverse will, Fascism fears a deadly blow. That is why it seeks by cynical maneuvers to trick the world by a threat of suicidal war against England and France, and against the other powers that might resist its demands and refuse to accept the law of the sword which it has dictated in Africa.—*Excerpts by the Manchester Guardian correspondent at Milan, from a manifesto sent by intellectual groups of anti-Fascist Italy to members of the Front Populaire in France.*

"Something for Nothing"

SIGNIFICANT among the addresses made to the AAAA meeting recently was the warning of Thomas H. Beck, president of the Crowell Publishing Company, on the "something for nothing" appeal that too many advertisers are making to attract customers. Newspaper advertising has been comparatively, but not entirely, free from such appeals, mainly because publishers are subject to strict interpretation of the lottery laws. Magazines have carried more than newspapers, but the prime vehicle for the lottery contest campaign has been the radio medium, proof against postal regulation.

Many such schemes, Mr. Beck declared, have cost more than the sales they produced. All reduce the amount available for the legitimate advertising that has built solid prosperity for hundreds of firms. Dealers in articles advertised by offering the customer a chance for one lucky killing—one in a million—are no longer selling merchandise, but distributing entry blanks. If half of what Mr. Beck told the advertising agencies is true—and we believe all of it is—a heavy responsibility to the public, to the client, and to their own business of advertising is assumed by agencies which foster these rainbow chases.

There is no telling how many prospective buyers of bread, tires, hosiery, etc., have angrily thrown down a magazine or tuned out a station which offended their common sense with a moronic contest appeal.

Certainly the contests pile up the coupons, giving the advertiser the nucleus of a mailing list, provided he has the time and the staff to put the thing into workable shape. The solid old fact remains that mailing lists are not what the corner grocer works from. He sells canned goods and package cereals to neighbors, and he keeps their trade by stocking the goods they steadily call for.

The kind of advertising Mr. Beck criticized is a product of the depression, would not have been tolerated by most media prior to 1929, and should not be tolerated now.—*Editor & Publisher.*

Is Money Money

ONCE upon a time there was a king and he was called Louis the Fifteenth. He spent money as they are spending it now. He just spent it and spent it and one day somebody dared say something to the King about it. Oh, he said, after me the deluge, it would last out his time, and so what was the difference.

But all the trouble really comes from this question is money money. Everybody who lives on it every day knows that money is money, but the people who vote money, presidents and Congress, do not think about money that way when they vote it. . . . When you earn money and spend money every day, anybody can know the difference between a million and three. But when you vote money away there really is not any difference between a million and three. . . .

It is awfully hard for anybody to think money is money when there is more of it than they can count. That is why there ought to be some kind of system that money should not be voted right away. When you spend money that you earn every day you naturally think several times before you spend more than you have, and you mostly do not. . . .

Whether you like it or whether you do not, money is money and that is all there is about it. Everybody knows it. When they earn it and spend what they earn they know it, they really know that money is money and when they vote it they do not know it as money.

That is the trouble with everybody, it is awfully hard to really know what you know. When you earn it and spend it you do know the difference between three dollars and a million dollars, but when you say it and vote it, it all sounds the same. Of course it does, it would to anybody, and that is the reason they vote it and keep on voting it. So, now please, everybody, everybody, everybody, please, is money money, and if it is it ought to be the same whether it is what a father of a family earns and spends or a government, if it isn't sooner or later there is disaster.

—*Gertrude Stein*, in the *Saturday Evening Post.*

Revoking Drinkers' Licenses

GASOLINE and intoxicating liquor simply do not go together. It seems to us that the law might well be made more stringent than it is. If we had our way of it any man or any woman driver known to be under the influence of liquor, whether involved in an accident or not, should have his or her license to drive revoked, never to be renewed. The biggest folly in the world is to subject a drunken driver to a fine or a temporary suspension of privileges. Let the law be made severe enough so that those who indulge in liquor will know enough to stay away from the wheel of a modern automobile.—*Rimersburg* (Penna.) *Record.*

The Wide Horizon

Mid-American Interlude

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE ROAD

By Erwin D. Canham

TOPEKA

AFTER months in the political vortex of Washington, weeks in the maelstroms at Cleveland and Philadelphia, it is refreshing and revealing to meet real America along the highways, in the cities and small towns, of this broad land.

You can come to Topeka from Washington (or Boston), three ways. You can fly, in which case you hold your breath for a little while watching the unrolled panorama of America, and you are here. This is a comfortable and spectacular way to come, but you don't see many people. Or, you can take the train, and dash along in air-conditioned ease. You can see something of people that way, but in your refrigerated case of glass and steel you can't quite appreciate what it's like living in the hundred-degree weather outside.

Finally, you can come by motorcar. That takes longest and in July it is least comfortable. But it is much the most enlightening. Here is how people were living, this week, as we went from the Atlantic to the very heart of the continent.

In Massachusetts it was very cool and refreshing and crops were not very high. The country in the back lanes outside of Boston was beautiful and colonial, and very shady. The fine country estates you pass winding your way across the wide belt of wealth some 20 miles out (for we were not following a main traffic artery), told visibly of wealth and culture derived from the counting houses, cotton mills and export firms that still constitute so much of Boston's solid economic structure.

It was just garden, then, across the whole of Massachusetts, up into, and over, the Berkshires. New York State was a trifle less green and fog-moistened. At Albany we spent an hour hunting for Carl Carmer's new book, "Listen for a Lonesome Drum," but it made the next two days romantic as we zigzagged across York State. This is an empire of its own; self-contained communities in decisive little valleys, with the crops growing abundantly, the houses trim and confident under their fringy elms. Then Buffalo, "the first midwestern city," and a night on the lake, and Cleveland, modern and brisk and attractive.

An interesting pull, cornerwise down across Ohio, with the wheat ripening, and the industrial towns looming up and the county seats forever reminding you of this President or that candidate; Marion, and Warren Harding; Columbus, and "Jimmy" Cox; and many another. A somewhat doubtful area politically now, with Republican strength waxing downstate in the rural districts.

Indiana comes along and you sense the Hoosier tang directly you cross the state line. There is great stability, and vast common sense, in these sturdy small towns. The countryfolk tell you—as you swing away from the main highway into a leafy main street that has escaped the roar of trunk-line traffic—that they like Landon, and they don't think much of the way Democratic work relief has been handled in that county. But then we come to Indianapolis, and push through its industrial miles, seeing the signs of hundreds of thousands of "mass" voters and realizing that the Democratic ticket will do well here.

Then Illinois, downstate, with its flat acres of wheat just being harvested—endless acres, beside a hot, wide concrete road. Comes Springfield—with recent memories of last year's Republican grass-roots convention, where the Landon boom first made headway—and inspiring memories—Lincoln's town.

Missouri, next—after the vast industrial and middle-mannish bulk of St. Louis, with its tolerant level-headedness left by the German Liberals of '48 and the progressive eastern business men who came here to develop fruitful territory. Across Missouri, more and more traits of the South, but of the mountain-South of North Carolina, not the bottoms of Alabama. A certain tartness about this Missouri. The skepticism of "I'm From Missouri," or the cross-grained sturdy statesmanship of Senator "Jim" Reed. Hannibal and the Mark Twain country recall genuine America indeed. Finally Kansas City—opulent and eager and handsome—and then Kansas, shimmering under 100-degree heat, but with fine rich wheat harvests already in, prices up, other crops not too badly damaged yet by drought.

Altogether, a very fair country—these parts of it. None of the parched horror of the Dakotas and other drought-stricken regions. Rather, an air of midsummer satisfaction. Not quite ready to take politics seriously in this lull between the conventions and the campaign. But people are cogitating, in a peculiarly American way, since there is plenty of time before they have to vote. And in the lands where the harvest has been good, business lively, things back to "normalcy," I had the feeling that votes were back to normalcy too. That means that country districts which reversed their normal Republican pluralities in 1932 and 1934 may now be Republican again. What happens in the city districts, in Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania, which will probably decide the election, is another story.